

United Press International
Philippine police in Cebu thrash a demonstrator at one of the protests against alleged cheating in vote counting.

Despite Losses, Marcos Sees New Mandate to Rule

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos said Sunday that the big gains achieved by his opponents in last week's National Assembly elections did not reflect widespread dissatisfaction with his government, and he called on opposition leaders to help stop the violence during demonstrations against alleged cheating in the vote counting.

"I don't believe any of the government's basic policies are rejected by the people," he said. He added that "the administration has been given a new mandate to govern and to rule the country."

Mr. Marcos's comments on national television came shortly after government troops broke up a rally in the central Philippine capital of Cebu, where a few thousand demonstrators armed with firebombs and bricks were protesting the government's vote counting.

One person was killed and 27, including eight soldiers, were injured in the clash Saturday night.

Since the elections last Monday, there have been many charges of improper vote counting, mostly aimed at Mr. Marcos's ruling party, and emotional demonstrations in several cities throughout the country. But the one in Cebu was the most violent.

Mr. Marcos said that such clash-

es "may blur the image of a free democracy that we have presented to the world, that we have been holding free, honest elections."

He said his ruling party did not tamper with the elections or vote counting.

The Cebu incident, he said, was instigated by opposition leaders to stop the vote canvassing because the ruling party was leading the race for six assembly seats in the region. But according to the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections, a group set up to monitor the vote, opposition candidates were ahead in five of six races.

Jose A. Rono, secretary-general of the New Society Movement, the ruling party, said that his party's

candidates would win about 110 of the 183 contested seats in the assembly. In addition, the ruling party could count on the support of 10 candidates running as independents.

With more than 70 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Rono predicted that his numbers would be accurate within a range of three or four seats, taking account of a few "cliffhanger" races.

As of Sunday evening, 107 winners had been officially declared, with 66 for the ruling party, compared with 41 for the opposition. In the remaining races, opponents of Mr. Marcos were leading in 41 races, while ruling party candidates were ahead in 35.

Israeli Jets Attack Base In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

try. The New York Times reported Saturday from Beirut.

The contents of the statement will not be made public before Mr. Karameh delivers in Parliament and asks for a vote of confidence.

Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, met Saturday with Fadi Frem, the commander of the Phalangist Lebanese Forces militia, in an attempt to end fighting in and around Beirut. Both were guests at a luncheon given by President Amin Gemayel.

Last September, Mr. Jumblat's forces won a clear military victory in the mountains southeast of Beirut after driving the Lebanese Forces out. The fighting followed the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the region.

Mr. Frem's troops control a large section of the Green Line dividing Beirut on the Christian side, while Druze and Moslem Shiites militia forces control the Moslem side.

The prime minister said all nine ministers in his cabinet endorsed the policy statement "in all points and principles." Earlier, he said the statement confirmed a new national covenant "which will give Lebanon stability for years to come."

Political experts said the statement deals with political changes aimed at striking a balance between the Moslem and Christian groups in the legislative and executive branches of government.

Assad of Israel Proliferates

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria has said that he would be prepared for Lebanon to give Israel security guarantees for its northern border on the condition that Israeli troops leave Lebanon, The Associated Press reported from London.

He said in an interview with The Observer published Sunday that he wanted Israel to leave Lebanon but believed that this was not possible unless Israel had security guarantees for its northern border.

Mr. Assad added: "Only the national government of Lebanon can give such guarantees. The Lebanese government has already announced it will take security measures to prevent infiltration or penetration across the border."

Mr. Assad said that Syria would approve such arrangements "so long as these are measures taken by Lebanon's armed forces alone. There can be no Israeli forces on Lebanese soil."

Cholera Cases in Bangladesh

The Associated Press

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Cholera has killed 100 people and afflicted 400 in Bangladesh's Netrokona district in the last two weeks, the newspaper New Nation reported Sunday.

Associated Press
Fires burn in Bhiwandi, a textile town near Bombay, following Hindu-Moslem rioting.

Army Troops Called Out in Bombay As Hindu-Moslem Clashes Continue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOMBAY — Army troops were called out in Bombay Sunday to quell Hindu-Moslem rioting that has claimed at least 83 lives in four days.

The order came as mobs roamed the streets, setting fires, looting and throwing rocks. Earlier Sunday, police, ordered to shoot rioters and arsonists on sight, shot six persons to death and wounded five in the city's northeast Govandi section.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was set to tour the disturbed areas of Bombay and nearby Bhiwandi and Thane Monday.

Violence flared in Bombay despite a curfew from 8 P.M. to 5 A.M. in several areas.

"Our forces were getting tired and we needed more men. The situation is very tense," said a police spokesman.

At least 21 people have been killed in Bombay since the violence began Thursday in Bhiwandi, a textile center about 35 miles (56 kilometers) northeast of here.

At least 62 people have been killed in areas outside Bombay, including a family of 20 Moslems in Bhiwandi who were doused with kerosene and burned by a Hindu mob Saturday.

The army had already been called out in Bhiwandi and no violence was reported there Sunday.

More than 200 people have been injured and 1,200 arrested since the violence began. Relief camps are being set up for 7,000 people whose homes were burned.

The Press Trust of India news agency described the disorders as the worst recorded in Maharashtra. Officials said the clashes started when Moslems hoisted a green flag, representing the Moslem faith, outside the Bhiwandi office of a militant Hindu group called Shiv Sena.

Bhiwandi is home to both Moslems and Hindus, and it has a history of violence between them.

P.C. Sethi, minister of home affairs, said after a tour of Maharashtra state that he would report directly to Mrs. Gandhi on the riots.

Fears of sectarian attacks clouded the start of two days of polling for 24 local by-elections in 14 of India's 22 states. Tight security was imposed in at least seven states as the first of 3.5 million people cast their votes, according to the Press Trust of India.

(AP, Reuters)

Sakharov's Whereabouts Are Unknown, Family Says

(Continued from Page 1)

enment on behalf of the European Community expressing "strong concern" for the Sakharovs.

Marchais Letter

Mr. Marchais, interviewed on the French Europe 1 radio station, quoted a letter he said he had received from the Soviet Union Sat-

urday as saying both Mr. Sakharov and Mrs. Bonner were in satisfactory health.

It was a reply to a letter he said he had sent "to the highest levels of the Soviet government" asking for "precise and clear" details on the couple and "whether their lives were in danger."

Reading the letter, Mr. Marchais said: "Sakharov's state of health, according to medical tests carried out at the Semenov Hospital Clinic in the Gorki area, where Sakharov is under regular observation, is entirely satisfactory."

In pursuit of Beijing as a strategic partner, it is feared that Mr. Reagan is vulnerable to Communist demands for concessions on the island that it considers a breakaway province. Chinese Nationalists fled here after losing the mainland in 1949.

The biggest danger of President Reagan's visit is the perception that a good Communist can be used to check a bad Communist," said a government spokesman, James Soong.

Beijing did its best to discourage such a perception during Mr. Reagan's visit, even deleting anti-Soviet remarks from the president's televised speeches. Publicly, Beijing steers an even course between the two superpowers and hopes to normalize ties with Moscow.

Izvestia Attacks Wife

The Soviet government daily Izvestia published a fierce personal attack on Mrs. Bonner Sunday, saying that she dominated and exploited her husband and had forced him into a hunger strike at the expense of his health, Reuters reported from Moscow.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

In a commentary entitled "Democrats and Their Supporters," Izvestia said: "Her basic aim was to escape to the West, even if it meant over her husband's dead body."

Western diplomats said the attack appeared to be part of a strategy to switch attention away from the Nobel Peace Prize laureate to his wife in the hope that Western leaders would be less interested in speaking out on her behalf.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr. Sakharov to call off two previous hunger strikes.

The letter, dated Jan. 13, was sent to Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, who has known Mr. Sakharov for several years and who played a role in persuading Soviet authorities to take steps that allowed Mr

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Visionary Gift For California

The University of California has received the largest single private gift in its 116-year history, a \$36-million donation to help finance the construction of the world's most powerful telescope.

The donation — in the form of cash art masterpieces and property in California and New Jersey — came from the Marion O. Hoffman Trust.

The "Ten-Meter Telescope," as it is known, is in the final design stages at four of the UC campuses — Berkeley, Los Angeles, San Diego and Santa Cruz. It is expected to be completed in 1989.

It will sit atop Mauna Kea volcano in Hawaii and allow views of the universe 10 billion to 15 billion light years away. The largest telescopes today — the 236-inch (600-centimeter) telescope in the Caucasus Mountains in the Soviet Union and the 200-inch instrument at Mount Palomar in California — allow scientists to observe objects about 5 billion light years away.

Boston Runners Take A Jolt With Their Jog

Serious drinking does not necessarily preclude serious running, according to 150 bar-hopping Boston joggers who tank up before taking off together every week.

"We roar for foam," notes Ed Doyle, a bartender at Bull and Finch bar who founded the Barhoppers, a group that includes some serious runners.

The Barhoppers run every Monday from the Bull and Finch on Beacon Hill — a bar that was the model for the television series "Cheers" — to another bar a mile (1.6 kilometers) away. There they stop to quaff a brew or two before heading back on a full tank.

Professional Groups Criticize FBI "Covers"

Professional groups have grown increasingly critical of the practice of FBI agents to pose as doctors, lawyers, reporters or clergymen. They say that operations employing masquerade are discrediting their trades and undermining public trust.

The dispute is part of the fallout from the FBI's "Abscam"

operation, in which agents posed as wealthy sheiks, and which resulted in bribery and conspiracy charges against several congressmen. But journalists in particular are angry about FBI impersonation of reporters.

One editor, John Seigenthaler, told the Senate Judiciary Committee recently: "Sanctification of a procedure under which a government agent can infiltrate a news organization or pose as a member of the news media is precisely the sort of law that whittles away and erodes the First Amendment."



Caspar W. Weinberger

Pentagon Decodes What's-His-Name

Usually, senior government officials file their financial disclosure statements through their lawyers and accountants. A notable exception is Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

Taking pen in hand, he personally fills out his own disclosure form. The result presents a formidable challenge to anyone attempting to read it. Around the Pentagon, it is said that breaking enemy codes is a snap compared to deciphering the secretary's tiny and almost illegible script.

One of Mr. Weinberger's secretaries said: "We have to type his notes to people because they can't read his handwriting." So far, there have been no complaints from the people who really count, officials at the Government Ethics Office whose job it is to review these statements.

Laundromat Concept Computes Well

A Chicago man has mated computers with the laundromat concept. He has opened storefront operations that rent time on computers and keyboards to walk-in customers in four cities in Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois.

"I think they could become as common as gas stations or laundromats," said Howard J. Weiner, 28, founder of Easykeys, the first U.S. chain of computerized laundromats.

Each of the four Easykeys shops is equipped with 10 IBM personal computers, a wide range of word processing, business, accounting and other specialized programs, printers and data bank link-ups.

Someone making use of all of the equipment can rent up to \$10,000 worth of computer hardware and software for as little as \$3.50 an hour, but only if paying in 20-hour blocks of time. The top rate is \$5 an hour.

And the Winner Is... Cornell's Pink Forest

A Cornell University gardener who dyes evergreen trees with a disgusting pink slop to make them too ugly to steal has won the \$500 first prize in Cornell's annual cost-saving competition.

The expensive trees at Cornell's 2,800-acre (1,120-hectare) plantation and arboretum were being cut down by students at Christmastime. So last fall Gerardo Sciarra, 50, developed a mixture of putrid goo to spray on the trees that eventually washes off in the rain.

But Can It Play Golf on Thursdays?

A programmable pocket calculator developed at Boston University Medical School and costing \$75 could save a quarter of a million Americans from pointless hospital stays each year, its developers say.

The calculator, when fed with the symptoms of patients, can make a swift distinction between indigestion, muscle strain and other minor ailments and the warning signs of a heart condition.

A test with the computer involving 2,230 patients resulted in doctors cutting admissions by 30 percent without missing any patient who actually had or later turned out to have heart disease.

Admiral Links Son's Cancer to Defoliant

But He Says His Order to Spray Agent Orange Saved Thousands of Lives

By Kathy Sawyer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr. ordered the spraying of Agent Orange to defoliate the Ca Mau Peninsula in South Vietnam 16 years ago, just before his son began running river patrol boats through the area in search of Viet Cong.

He has come to think that "there probably is a causal relationship" but "I'm not sure what the decision would have been had we known what we know now."

Earlier this month, seven chemical companies agreed to pay \$180 million to thousands of Vietnam veterans who claim that exposure to the dioxin-contaminated defoliant has affected their health. The out-of-court settlement and lack of scientific proof left unresolved doubts about the impact of their limited exposure to the chemical.

The younger Zumwalt, now an attorney in Fayetteville, North Carolina, said: "I created my own destiny. I was on a guided missile destroyer in the Mediterranean and I volunteered to serve in Vietnam. I had a father who would not block a

decision by a young naval officer to volunteer."

During his 1969-70 tour of duty, he was in charge of a 55-foot (17-meter) "swift boat." It patrolled as far north as Da Nang and as far south as Ca Mau, the southern tip of the country, looking for regular army infiltrators from North Vietnam or for Viet Cong guerrillas. Particularly around Ca Mau Peninsula, he said, the landscape was

burned out by defoliant spraying. "We lived on those boats, ate and drank Vietnamese food and water," he said. "At the time, I gave no thought to what the health consequences of Agent Orange might be ... It was day-to-day survival that preoccupied us. The defoliation was to keep the fire fights further back. We thought that was a good thing."

The younger Zumwalt, now an attorney in Fayetteville, North Carolina, said: "I created my own destiny. I was on a guided missile destroyer in the Mediterranean and I volunteered to serve in Vietnam. I had a father who would not block a

"I had read that a number of Vietnam veterans' children had birth defects," his wife, Kathy, said. "When we found out about Russell, I asked Elmo if he'd been around Agent Orange at all. I hadn't known anything about it until then."

In January 1983, Mr. Zumwalt had a routine checkup. His doctor noticed that he had an enlarged spleen and, after tests, told him he had "stage four lymphoma," he said. "The median for survival is eight years. And there's no way to tell where I'll fall out. All I can say is that so far I have had a fairly slow disease process."

Plaintiffs' attorneys invited Elmo Zumwalt 3d to participate in the class action suit against the makers of Agent Orange. He declined, although he is on the Agent Orange registry as a potential member of the affected class. "My time was limited and I had to pay attention to my family and my family's problems."

Admiral Zumwalt, who retired in 1974, said Agent Orange had been



Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr.

in use for some years when he became chief of naval operations. "The Saigon River had been heavily defoliated, making it possible for merchant ships to bring supplies in without damage. There had been some defoliation in the Ca Mau Peninsula, but not enough to clear the banks out. I suggested that be done."

In Canada, Campaign to Succeed Trudeau Is Almost Invisible

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

TORONTO — The campaign to choose a successor to Pierre Elliott Trudeau as leader of the Liberal Party is more than two-thirds over, and compared with the fight for the Democratic presidential nomination in the United States, it has been a quiet and decorous affair.

The contest officially opened on Feb. 29, when Prime Minister Trudeau announced his intention to resign after more than 15 years as national leader and head of the party.

Mr. Duffy was one of three journalists who were waiting recently to join John Turner, the acknowledged front-runner, on a campaign swing by bus of the Niagara peninsula.

The victor will then take over as prime minister, at least until he leads the party into national elections expected later this year.

Here, there are no television or newspaper advertisements, no cheering cliques of supporters, no armies of aides. There are very few posters or banners, and the candidates — six cabinet ministers and a former minister — move around the country on commercial aircraft rarely accompanied by more than a single staff aide.

The contenders are limited by the party's spending of no more than \$1.2 million each on their three-year campaigns.

Unlike the race in the United States, where delegates are selected by large turnouts in primaries or state caucuses, they are chosen in Canada by party clubs whose dues-paying members — in some cases

80 or 100 people — represent a tiny fraction of the electorate.

It is the party faithful who are being courted, and many of them would hardly be flattered by candidates who reach out directly to the rank and file early in the race.

Clubs in the 282 parliamentary ridings, or districts, each choose seven delegates for the Ottawa convention. In addition, campus Liberal associations will send two delegates each, and all Liberal elected officials will also qualify as delegates.

On the bus, as he traveled to meet with prospective delegates from five district organizations in the Niagara peninsula, Mr. Turner explained the narrow focus of his efforts.

"For us the first objective is to concentrate on those 3,500 delegates, that's the target," Mr. Turner said. "What is involved is old-style politics that you can hold in your hand, reaching out and touching and talking to all these people."

His priorities were obvious at the meeting in St. Catharines. The bus did not carry any posters identifying the candidate, nor did Mr. Turner waste a gratuitous smile or wave on the folk along the way.

Instead, his interests and energies were projected exclusively on the 200 people who gathered at the meeting in the Black Sea Ukrainian Hall. All were Liberal Party activists.

Turner appears more prone to support provincial prerogatives. Mr. Chrétien is also trying to buck a Liberal Party tradition of alternating leaders between French and English Canadians.

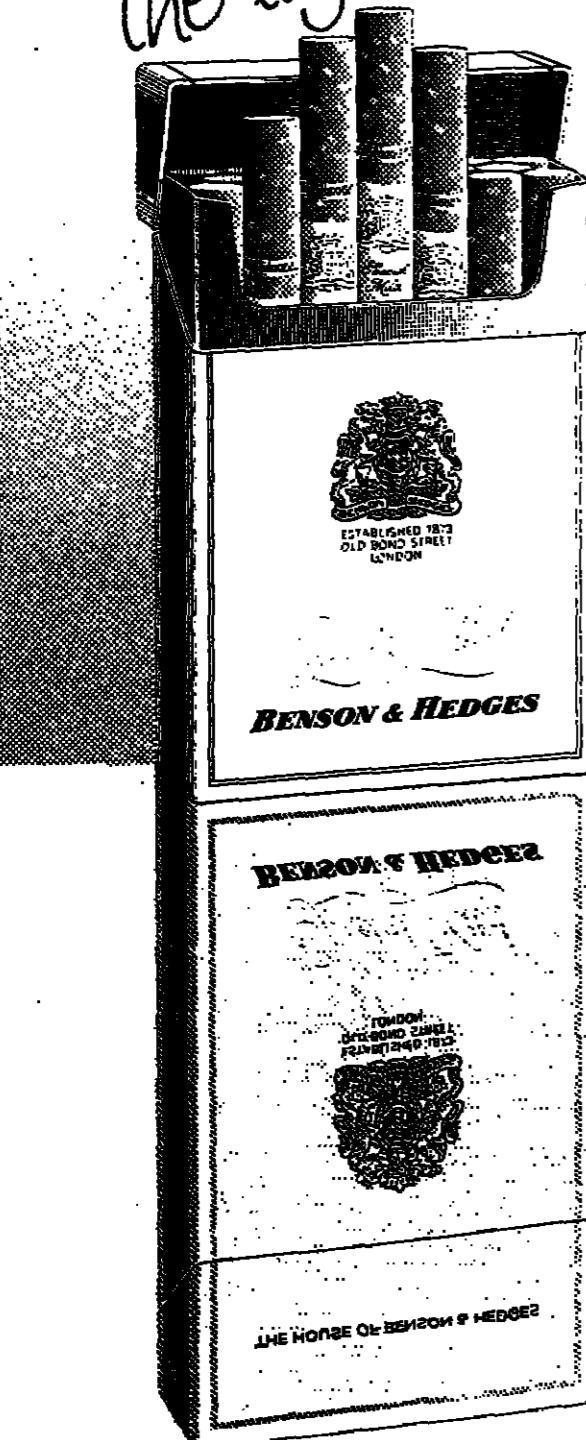
None of the other five candidates has yet to gain sizable support.

Great for Hikers

Discover the wonderful
Green Highland of Gstaad.
Open from mid June.

PALACE HOTEL
GSTAAD
SWITZERLAND
Please call:
030/83131 Telex 922322
or
The Leading Hotels of the World

Reflect on
the lighter side.



The Benson & Hedges
low tar cigarette

Created and perfected
by the House of Benson & Hedges

Nothing's safer than investing in U.S. Treasury Bills.

Nothing's smarter than doing it U.S. Tax Free.

We have just solved the problems that have made it impossible to invest in U.S. Treasury Bills without being liable to U.S. Taxes.

The solution is called Capital Preservation Fund International.

Capital Preservation Fund International invests only in short term U.S. Treasury Bills. Bills backed by the guarantee of the U.S. Government, backed with the wealth of the United States.

And it does it in such a way that non-U.S. citizens legitimately avoid being liable to U.S. Federal and Estate Taxes and may avoid being liable to their own national taxes. What is more, it does so from the secure privacy of Luxembourg, a major international financial centre.

An investment in Capital Preservation Fund has other advantages. It gives you immediate liquidity. It has no purchase and sell fees. It may be maintained in bearer or any other form you

require. It offers the full advantages of an investment based in Luxembourg. Advantages of which you may not be fully aware.

And it is managed by the Benham Management Corporation; skilled managers who have over \$2.2 billion under management in our sister funds in the United States.

To learn all of the advantages of this unique form of investment and to get a complete application form just send us this coupon. Enquiries receive immediate and discreet attention.

To: CPFI, 3 rue Aldringen, 1118 Luxembourg.
Telex: 2987. Tel: 47 56 12.

Please send your Prospectus to:

Name: _____

Address: _____



Country: _____ IHT2

Capital Preservation Fund International.

Subscriptions are only received on the basis of the prospectus. Not for distribution in the United Kingdom or Australia, except to persons whose business involves the acquisition, disposal or holding of securities, whether as principal or as agent.

Sir John Betjeman, Poet Laureate, Dies

By Herbert Mitgang
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sir John Betjeman, 77, Britain's poet laureate, died Saturday at his vacation home in Trebetherick, Cornwall, after several years of failing health.

Sir John had suffered from Parkinson's disease for several years. In 1981 he had a stroke from which he never fully recovered and last year he had a severe heart attack.

Sir John, who was knighted in 1969, was designated poet laureate 12 years ago by Queen Elizabeth II. His work appealed as much to casual readers as to the literary establishment.

"His poems are slick but not streamlined," W.H. Auden once wrote. "He is concerned with actual places. To him a branch railroad is as valuable as a Roman wall, a neo-Tudor teashop as interesting as a Gothic cathedral."

That phrase, "Slick but Not Streamlined," became the title of a

1947 collection of Betjeman poems and short pieces selected by Auden.

Philip Larkin, in an introduction to Sir John's "Collected Poems" in 1972, wrote: "Almost alone among living poets he is in the best sense a committed writer, whose poems spring from what he really feels about real life, and as a result he brings to poetry a sense of dramatic urgency it had all but lost."

Sir John took a special interest in architecture and the changing face of London — he became well known as a campaigner to save Britain's architectural heritage, from the Southend Pier to the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand near Covent Garden in London. This was reflected in a 1954 poem titled "Monody on the Death of Aldersgate Street Station," which begins:

Snow falls in the buffer of Aldersgate station.
Soot hangs in the tunnel in clouds of steam.

The title of poet laureate, which dates back three centuries, was conferred on him after the death of C. Day Lewis. The title carries no formal duties, but the holder is expected to write verse for royal occasions, such as weddings and investitures.

Sir John was born in London on Aug. 28, 1906, into a family of fine furniture and silverware makers of

Dutch descent. After studying at Marlborough College and at Magdalen College, Oxford, he taught cricket and English in London. In World War II he served as press attaché in Dublin in 1941 and 1942 and at the British Admiralty in 1944. He was a book critic on various newspapers, including The Daily Telegraph, and was active in British arts organizations.

In 1933 he married Penelope Valentine Hester, who wrote under the name of Penelope Cherdwick.

They had a son and a daughter. Sir John's companion for many years, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, was with him when he died.

■ Other deaths:

Fritz Zivic, 71, winner of the world welterweight boxing championship in 1940, died Wednesday of Alzheimer's disease in Aspinwall, a suburb of Pittsburgh.

William T. Brady, 88, former chairman of the board of the New



Sir John Betjeman

Year after year, millions of birds come to spend their holidays in Portugal

By Vivian
Here in Portugal, a mixture of eight centuries of history and the simplicity of day to day living.

People who carry the taste of the ocean in their voices and a warm welcome in their hearts. Among people who know the birds' flight and the colors of the sky.

They come from other Europe and America, up to 200,000 a year.

They come for the sun, the colors, the lakes and coastlines in the mild climate of the lagoons of the South.

Each year they come by the millions. Filling their eyes with the endless green of the North and breathing the sweet scented air of the South.

And each year, like these migrant birds, come visitors, bodies, craving the sun, souls seeking a quiet retreat.

They too regain their strength. And learn to dream. Here, amongst sweet scents and green dew.

portugal
a taste of sun.

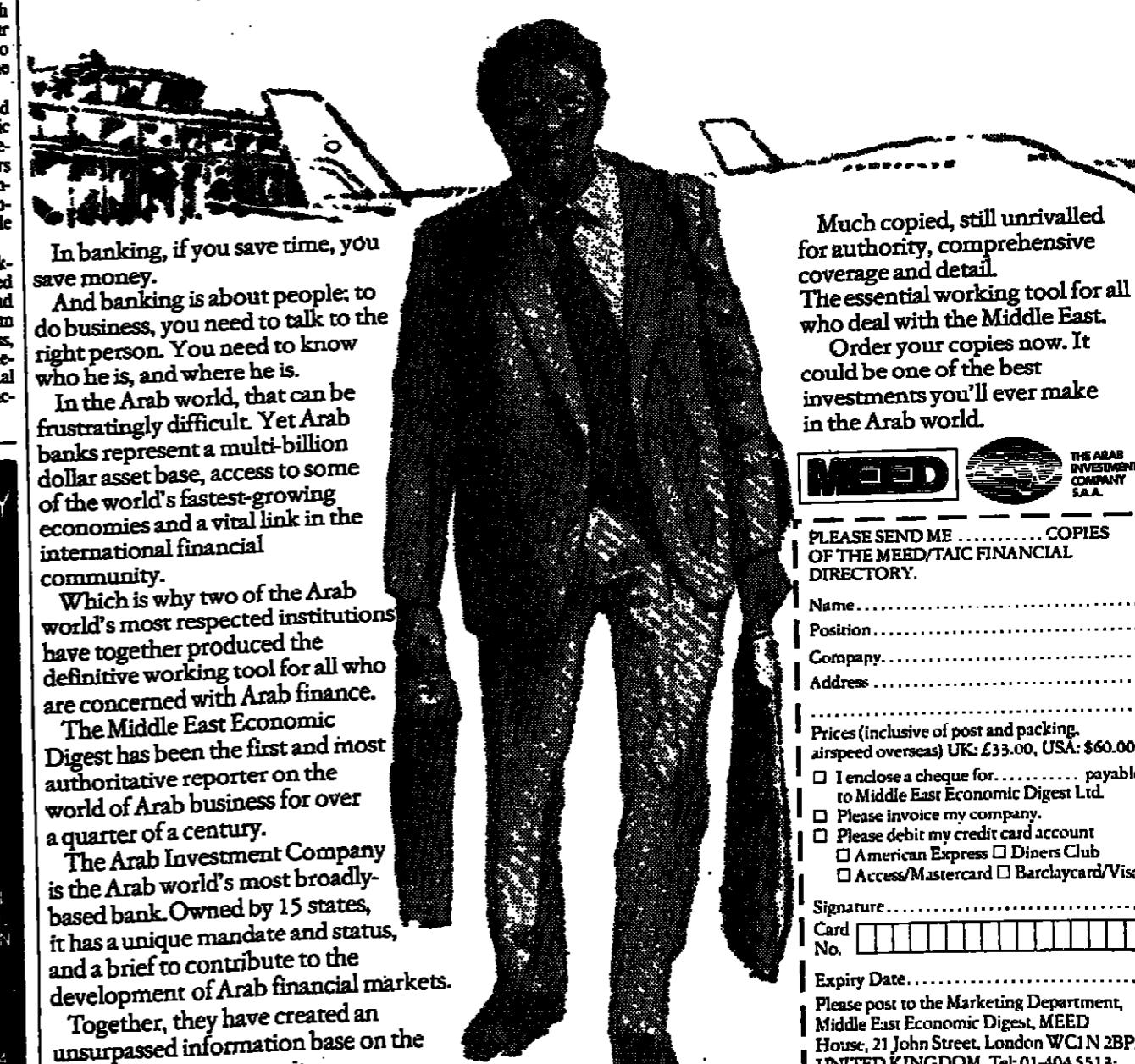
12P AIR PORTUGAL

DEC bought the computers so they could be confiscated. Escorted to Stockholm airport by Swedish troops, the DEC shipment was loaded on a jet belonging to a U.S. cargo airline. Once on board a U.S. aircraft, the computers were seized by a U.S. customs agent who flew home with the shipment.

Air police ringed the plane as it landed outside Washington at Andrews Air Force Base. The elaborate security was designed to safeguard what U.S. courts call "the chain of evidence" for the case that U.S. Customs continues to build against Mr. Mueller.

NEAT: Mr. Mueller's world.

How on earth do I explain that after five days in the Gulf, I've spent 116 hours in my hotels, 3 in waiting rooms and only 1 hour talking to bankers?



HYATT REGENCY MANILA

40% OFF*

Real value from Hyatt.
163 room rates prevail.
Brand-new rooms and facilities to please the most fastidious traveler.
Each guestroom with a private balcony for an incomparable view of Manila Bay sunsets. Two employees per guestroom for prompt and more personalized service.

For immediate confirmation of individual reservations, call 631-2611.
Telex No. 63344 ETPHYAFN
2702 Roxas Boulevard,
Pasay City, Philippines.
or your nearest
Hyatt Sales Office.

*Valid until September 30, 1984



Much copied, still unrivaled for authority, comprehensive coverage and detail.

The essential working tool for all who deal with the Middle East.

Order your copies now. It could be one of the best investments you'll ever make in the Arab world.

MEED THE ARAB INVESTMENT DIGEST S.A.L.

PLEASE SEND ME COPIES
OF THE MEED/TAIC FINANCIAL
 DIRECTORY.

Name
Position
Company
Address

Prices (inclusive of post and packing,
airspeed overseas) UK: £53.00, USA: \$60.00.

I enclose a cheque for payable
to Middle East Economic Digest Ltd.

Please invoice my company.

Please debit my credit card account

American Express Diners Club

Access/Mastercard Barclaycard/Visa

Signature

Card No.

Expiry Date

Please post to the Marketing Department,
Middle East Economic Digest, MEED
House, 21 John Street, London WC1N 2BP.

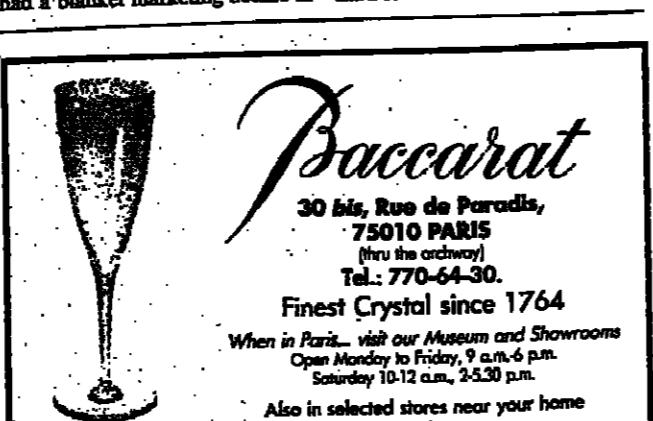
UNITED KINGDOM. Tel 01-404 5513;
Telex: 266872 meed

Sudan Orders Stocks Of Alcohol Destroyed

United Press International

KHARTOUM, Sudan — President Gaafar Nimeiri has ordered the destruction of \$8.4 million worth of alcoholic beverages under Sudan's new Islamic laws, Sudan News Agency reported.

It said Saturday that the order applied to 169,667 cases in warehouses at Port Sudan on the Red Sea, much of which belonged to foreign embassies and state-owned duty-free shops. Sudan introduced Islamic law last September.



Valid until September 30, 1984

Also in selected stores near your home

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No Plunge Into the Gulf

The war in the Gulf, already a tremendous burden on the combatants, is getting yet more dangerous to others with a stake in the region's stability. A desperate Iran has been attacking international shipping in order to scare the West into intervening and somehow ending the war. Tankers of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, Iraq's two principal financial backers, have been attacked by planes identified as Iran's. All this aggravates the threat to the flow of oil and further disconcerts the Arab states around the Gulf. It also brings nearer the question of whether the United States will be called on to honor its pledges to keep the Gulf open and, specifically, to ensure Saudi Arabia's security.

For Washington the ironies of the war are many. On the conventional merits, the United States might well favor Iran. Iraq was the original aggressor almost four years ago, and Iraq initiated the tactic of shooting up Gulf shipping. But an appraisal of its political interests has disposed Washington to tilt — so far only politically — toward Iraq. For all of Bagdad's failings in American eyes, the regime in Tehran is the one that took the Americans hostages and saw to the killing of the marines in Lebanon and now poses a revolutionary threat to America's Arab friends.

Notwithstanding the alarms, however, the time has not yet arrived for the United States to advance to a military role. No one has come up with a good idea for arranging a settlement; perhaps no one will as long as Ayatollah Khomeini and Saddam Hussein, who have totally committed their prestige to the war, remain in power. But no one has come up with a good idea for a contained effective military inter-

vention, either, and there is a general awareness of the quantum leap that even a tentative great-power involvement could mean.

As frightened as they are of Iran's arms and ideas, the Arabs of the Gulf hesitate to call in American aid and thereby seem to validate the ayatollah's depiction of them as American puppets. They also wonder what manner of aid they could count on when the Reagan administration is uncertain and when the possibility of U.S. military action in the Gulf is in the presidential campaign.

The United States, then, has good reason to stick with its current policy of providing political reassurance and diplomatic offices but not military cover. Certainly Americans cannot be more forward in the defense of Saudi Arabia than are the Saudis, who have chosen to deal with attacks on their shipping not by using their immense supply of modern American arms (arms far superior to Iran's) but by family Saudi tactics of diplomatic indirection and evasion. Nor could any Gulf state expect U.S. aid without openly requesting it and without providing the facilities to whatever make it effective. Britain and France, on behalf of European oil consumers, would have to be up-front partners in any military enterprise.

President Reagan came a cropper in his limited military intervention in Lebanon. We see he does not need to be reminded that an intervention in the Gulf would be infinitely riskier. The use of American power in the Gulf cannot be absolutely ruled out, but the discussion of the circumstances in which it might be right and necessary is only beginning.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

In Pakistan, One Example

It is a sad, appalling reality that in much of the world governments kidnap with impunity. In the euphoric state of martial law, people vanish, sometimes for months, sometimes forever. The roster of victims is as coldly anonymous as the phone book. One such victim is Raza Kazim, a lawyer presumed to be somewhere in the jails of Pakistan. His case is notable only because it is so routine.

Mr. Kazim, in his mid-50s, has specialized in international commercial law. He lived with his wife and children in Lahore; one son is a student at the University of Notre Dame in Indiana. He has never been charged with crime or subversion, but was held for a few months in 1981 when an Urdu-language journal he edited carried articles criticizing martial law.

On Jan. 9 of this year Mr. Kazim was shoved into what looked like a military jeep. His frantic wife went to the Sub-Martial Law Administration to find out what happened. Nobody knew, but she was told that Inter-Service Military Intelligence might know; it was obliged to report any arrest within 24 hours. Under martial law, however, people can be held indefinitely without "arrest."

Hours later came a telephone call from Mr.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Gulf Viewed From Tokyo

It has been established that Iran is not capable of closing the Strait of Hormuz. But should shippers stop sending tankers into the area, no matter how small the danger of attack, the strait in effect would be closed. Fortunately there is a glut of oil on the world market. We do not, therefore, need to worry so much about the conflict, unless oil-consuming countries panic over rises in spot-market oil prices. Western nations should not be hasty in response to Iran's strategy but should instead carefully watch the situation as it develops.

— The Japan Times.

Reports have it that oil companies have decided to suspend loading operations and that tankers and freighters have been ordered to leave the Gulf as soon as possible. But there is no need to panic — for a number of good reasons. Major consuming countries have sufficient stockpiles of petroleum both at the official and private levels. Both OPEC and non-OPEC countries have considerable excess capacity. Even if the Strait of Hormuz were to be blocked, the crisis could be managed through increased production elsewhere.

— The Japan Times.

The future war has escalated to a more critical stage. Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Cooperation Council nations [should] persuade Iraq to end its attacks on tankers, and also take steps to bring about peace. So far the Japanese oil industry has calmly watched developments, and we support this attitude.

— The Mainichi Daily News.

FROM OUR MAY 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Decade of the Dreadnought
LONDON — The future historian of the twentieth century, in seeking the title for a chapter dealing with the first decade, can scarcely decide on a better one than "The Dreadnought Era." The name of the battleship which Britain put afloat in 1906 and completed a record time has not only become attached to a policy in this country, but it has been accepted by all the great Powers as something more than a colloquial expression of a definite school of naval thought. The Dreadnought as a type of war vessel represents what Commander Sims described as the "all-big-gun, one-calibre battleship, of high speed, large displacement and gun power." Super-Dreadnoughts" are being evolved. The Dreadnought dominates the political situation.

1934: Big Fire Threatened Chicago

CHICAGO — The gaunt smoke-blackened walls and still-smoldering skeletons of buildings supposedly fireproof are mute remains of the fire which began in the Union Stock Yards late in the afternoon [of May 19], swept through 42 square blocks of the South Side during the night, threatened the entire city for a time as it got out of control, and destroyed part of the most important meat-packing center in America with a loss estimated as high as \$25,000,000. The fire, which raged beyond the control of more than 3,000 firemen for nearly five hours, was the most disastrous in Chicago since the great fire of 1871 and one of the worst in the history of the United States. Nearly 2,000 persons are homeless; more than 100 major buildings are in ruins.

How Does Nice Reagan Last? With Simple Answers

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There seems to be no end to the criticism leveled against President Reagan these days, but little evidence to far that it is reducing his chances of re-election. How could this be? Many explanations have been offered, the main one being that he is a nice guy and has been lucky in his opponents. In general, if you listen to the pollsters, the American people distrust the Russians, to put it mildly; don't think much of Walter Mondale, Gary Hart or Jesse Jackson; don't like the press, a noisy and noisy bunch who keep saying that the president's ability is not up to his popularity.

Leaving the excessive criticisms of the Russians and the Democrats aside, there is a view from neighbors and allies that is worth considering.

The prime minister of Canada has been going around the world lately suggesting that the conflict between Washington and Moscow is getting out of hand. And President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico was in Washington the other day saying, with candor, that Mr. Reagan's militaristic policy in Central America was a mistake and a potential disaster.

"We are convinced," the Mexican president told a joint meeting of Congress, "that the Central American conflict is a result of the economic deficiencies, political backwardness and social injustice that have afflicted the countries of this area. We therefore cannot accept its becoming a part of the East-West confrontation."

Congress listened and applauded politely but Mr. Reagan disagreed, and he lectured Mr. de la Madrid on the importance of taking military action against the Communist threat in the hemisphere. So far as anybody could judge, U.S. public opinion sided with President Reagan.

Mr. Reagan's personality seems to

overwhelm his record. The last time he ran for the presidency, his age was an issue. He brushed it off, promising to submit to physical tests if there was any question of failing mental powers. Four years later, now the oldest president in American history, he said the other day that he would not submit to such tests.

The White House announced last week that Captain Walter Kearny, who took part in the president's latest medical checkup, had said that the president was in "very exceptional physical condition."

All this was accepted with relief, but it raises the question of how public opinion is made in an era of television, public relations and political calculations by computers.

It even raises the more awkward question — which the Founding Fathers discussed at great length — of whether democracy meant that a majority of the people was always to be trusted. They thought not, which was why they established a federal government with power divided among the states and the executive, legislative and judicial branches.

Some of the other reasons why Ronald Reagan endures are fairly clear. He stands for something — in his case, for standing up to the Russians and for questioning the assumptions of the welfare state.

Then, when his policies don't

work, he retreats, as in Lebanon and on the budget, and blames his compromises on his opponents. In his view, all America's problems abroad are the fault of the Russians and all America's pickles and deficits at home are the fault of the Democrats.

Why do the people swallow this baloney? Because they like baloney. Why do they distrust the press? Because they don't really like the complicated facts as they are. They hate ambiguity and they long for simplicity, which Mr. Reagan gives them with a wave of a smile.

The philosophers recognized this tendency in the people long before

the days of television. Aldous Huxley wrote in a remarkably modern little book, "Ends and Means":

"Certainty is profoundly comforting, and hatred pays a high dividend in emotional excitement ... The human mind has an invincible tendency to reduce the diverse to the identical ... We shall never succeed in changing our age of iron into an age of gold until we give up our ambition to find a single cause for all our ills."

Here is at least one reason why Ronald Reagan keeps ahead of the game: not only because he is an amiable and optimistic man, lucky in his enemies, but because he makes things seem simpler than they really are.

— The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Banca d'Italia: Rigorous

I have read with interest the article "Central Banks Fighting Free Spending" in the May 14 special report on banking and finance in Italy. On the whole it provides a fair picture of the Bank of Italy's action, but in some aspects it is not entirely accurate.

It was the rigorous attitude of the Bank of Italy that led the government to place before Parliament the question of whether the Treasury should be granted a special advance, as Governor Carlo Azeglio Ciampi made clear in his concluding remarks to the bank's shareholders at a meeting on May 31, 1983: "The government's decision to place the matter of the Treasury's excessive overdrafts on its current account with the central bank before Parliament was the institutionally proper course of action. By this means the representatives of the community at large were made aware of the serious imbalance between the

amount of funds to be disbursed and the amount of funds available."

PAOLO GINESI,
Chief of Secretariat, Bank of Italy.

Roma

Bus-Bomb: Pretending?

Daily Arab sabotage and terror activities against Israel and Israelis are common and unfortunately are not always brought to the knowledge of the public. Although terror should be fought with terror, Israel is a democratic country and does not tolerate or advocate terror. Indiscriminate killing of civilians is not the Jewish way, nor is it part of the Jewish religion or the way of Gush Emunim.

The speculation is that those who planted the bombs on April 27 under six Arab buses in East Jerusalem and its West Bank suburbs leaked the news to the Israeli police because they did not want the bombs to explode. All they wanted was to warn

Washington Is Changing The Rules

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — It is commonly said that Soviet U.S. relations are the worst in years. The Russians do what they can to encourage Americans to think along those lines — to help drive Ronald Reagan from office. But "worst" is currently there is no diplomatic progress, and practically no diplomatic action. But there is no evident danger — at least danger of the crisis variety — either.

Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said in February that not only was little serious diplomatic business likely to be done in 1984, but "the months ahead will be marked by tension and danger." Tension, yes. Danger is different. In Lebanon, the period of the Reagan administration's intense involvement passed without East-West incident. In Central America, Washington is one step removed and Moscow two or three steps removed from any direct encounter.

A high figure in the administration pointed out to me last week that Richard Nixon was bombing a Haiphong harbor full of Soviet ships while he put the finishing touches on SALT-1. It was at the peak of détente in 1973 that the United States went on nuclear alert in response to Soviet moves during the Middle East war.

His point was that détente was a time of danger. As for today, he went on, beneath the rhetoric Mr. Reagan has brought relative calm and predictability. The Soviets realize their limits in regional conflicts. Greater wars come from escalating greater power crises, of which there are none.

The president has added a personal stamp to his administration's regular reassurances that relations with the Russians are not so bad. While the strategic balance holds, he said in his May 9 speech on Central America policy, "we can count on the basic prudence of the Soviet leaders." Addressing the suggestion that the United States is "in imminent danger of war," he replied, "We are not."

I accept that the missile crisis of 1962 dramatized to the great powers the need for "basic predictability." It is provocative to suggest that there is an imminent danger of war.

Still, a peculiar danger is widely felt. To an extraordinary extent a lot of Americans live in a symbolic world when it comes to nuclear matters. Not content to observe that war-generating crises are being tended, and that both sides think seriously of how to reduce the chances of war by accident or miscalculation, we imagine that war could ignite out of the particular qualities in the head of an erratic president. Ronald Reagan in a crisis might hang too tough.

In conversations, I find many who feel that war is more likely to come from the American side than from the Soviet side. To feel this way can impose a triple burden: the weight of the fear of war, the weight of suspecting that one's own president could be at fault, the weight of worrying about being used by the Soviets.

I am speaking of mainstream people, not the sort in the "peace movement" who tend to say truly hysterical and false things about Ronald Reagan's ostensible propensity for nuclear holocaust. Anxiety has hardened into fatalism and mind-closing dogmatism, verging on demagoguery, in some of those quarters.

In any event, the avoidance of nuclear war, always the first priority, is no longer enough. Twenty-odd years of Soviet-American striving have schooled many of us to demand evidence of progress or at least earnest effort in arms control. It is a mark against Mr. Reagan that he could not conduct his overall policy so as to sustain an active negotiation, or even to meet his Soviet counterparts, as previous presidents managed to do under conditions no less stressful.

The Russians have not changed their nature; President Reagan has changed the rules. He has added a brand of anti-Communist "rhetoric" that cannot be explained away as mere words but must be seen as a challenge to the place in the world that Soviet rulers have spent 60 years attempting to secure. It is backed up by his "renunciation" program.

This is what has got to the Kremlin crowd. One could see it in George Arbatov, the Politburo adviser, a smoothie, who has been making the Washington rounds. Beneath the calculated dishonesty and bullying of so much of the Soviet comment, a hint of panic glimmers. It is not to the American advantage.

The Soviets understand America poorly in many particulars, but they read Mr. Reagan's basic thrust correctly. Mr. Reagan sees the alarm and anger on the Soviet side and incorrectly takes them as a sign that his pressure is working. This is the special sense in which Soviet-American relations are the worst in years.

The Washington Post

the Arab population that if Arabs continue to bomb Jewish buses, Jews can retaliate. They stopped short because they knew well that the explosion of the bombs would benefit only the PLO and do a disservice to Israel. Highly skilled Israeli officers would not damage the country's reputation.

MATI ALON,
Jerusalem

At Least They Turned Up

Regarding the opinion column "On Politics, Pasta and Water Polo" (May 11) by George F. Will:

If the American athletes were indeed unaware that in 1996 the Greeks were still using the Julian calendar, they should have arrived 11 days too early, and not 11 days late. The Julian calendar being 11 days behind our present-day Gregorian calendar.

B.R. van STEENHoven,
Luxembourg

The Kremlin's Old Men Are Overdoing It

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — The Russians have delivered their message. It is loud and clear: They are very angry with the administration, not necessarily just with President Reagan, and they will not talk to the U.S. government until it "does" something to prove goodwill.

The

U.S. and forced a self-invasion of Poland, and to speak of other interventions. Their doctrine proclaims the inevitable triumph of communism and the overthrow of all non-Communist governments, lawful or not.

Obviously they are going much too far if their aim is really to tell the United States that they want more normal relations in a world that has to make room for two superpowers. Granted, Mr. Reagan's rhetoric has been offensive, incontinent, undiplomatic. The Russians do not have a

global monopoly on nasty slurs.

But they must surely know that their petulance will not force a withdrawal of American missiles from Europe, or one-sided disarmament, or even an apology. Why are they persisting with such virulence after having made their point? Why do they deprive themselves of the pleasure and pride of Olympic gold medals — and oblige their dependent states to do the same for all the world to see? Why do they not laugh at this echo of the American cry that "the Russians are coming?"

It is very hard to tell how much of this is propaganda and how much reflects a real sense of vulnerability. It seems ludicrous to hear a senior Soviet official who is supposed to know a lot about the United States say that America has a "master plan" to overwhelm the Soviet Union.

When I heard that, I had trouble not laughing at this echo of the American cry that "the Russians are coming."

It was not meant as a joke. If logic is any guide, all this shows deep uncertainty and bewilderment in the Kremlin. A group of old men have found themselves in a bad spot and don't know what to do.

They diplomacy, focused for several years on preventing installation of medium-range American missiles in Europe, has failed. Their economy is in a mess. And while the capitalist world is experiencing the pangs of "inner contradictions" that the Rus-

sians' Marxist faith assures them will destroy us, their centrally planned system has not been a protection from world recession. The dependent states are restive, and there are threatening conflicts in the world beyond their power to control.

Within their own ruling apparatus, great hopes had been building for years that a time of reform was coming, a time of renewal, adjustment, a new spirit of growth after a generation of congenital society. Now, after two successes, those hopes have been deferred again. No internal movement is in sight. The transition to a new era has yet to begin.

Occupations
At Citroën
Set to End

Government Backs Union
On Opposition to Firings

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Workers striking at Citroën auto plants in the Paris area have agreed to end occupations and to return to their jobs on Monday and Tuesday, following a compromise over job security between union leaders and Pierre Bergé, the minister of social affairs.

The workers, led by the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor, or CGT, voted on Saturday to accept the agreement and to end their occupation of four of the plants.

The occupations began May 11 at Aulnay-sous-Bois and spread to plants at Levallois-Perret, Nanterre and Asnières. A strike also affected a Citroën plant at Saint-Ouen. The action had been called to protest dismissals.

The agreement, which was proposed by Mr. Bergé, avoided a decision on whether to send in police to enforce court orders last week that workers leave the plants.

In January, the government sent police to a Talbot auto plant in Poissy, west of Paris, to evict about 100 strikers. Production had been stopped there for about a month.

The agreement also called on Citroën to drop its plans to fire 2,957 workers at the plants, as part of its plan to cut its 43,000-member work force by about 6,000.

The reductions in the work force and in hours worked at Citroën, a division of the Peugeot SA automobile group, will be negotiated over the next three months by representatives of the government, the unions and the company, government and union sources said.

The government's goal was to achieve the 6,000 layoffs through early retirements, attrition and by financing the return to their native countries of immigrant workers, who account for about 70 percent of the work force at the plants.

At Mr. Bergé's suggestion, the government also will subsidize retraining of laid-off auto workers and open talks with Citroën for reducing the number of hours worked at its plants. At present, the average workweek at the plants is 38½ hours long.

According to *Le Journal du Dimanche*, a Paris Sunday newspaper, the government is considering paying the company 1,000 to 1,500 francs (\$118 to \$176) per hour per worker for each hourly reduction.

A spokesman for the company said that the government's opposition to the dismissals would establish "a very serious mismatch" for the company. It's future, said the spokesman, would be discussed Monday between Jacques Calvet, chairman of Citroën, and Prime Minister Pierre-Mauroy.

Mr. Calvet, while reportedly relieved that company plants will resume operations, is known to be hostile to any plan to reduce working time at plants of the Peugeot group, whose divisions manufacture a wide range of automobiles and utility vehicles.

A highly sensitive issue is the government's proposal to reduce the number of hours worked in the auto industry, where the average workweek is 39 hours.

The French Democratic Labor Confederation, or CFDL, which actively supported the Citroën strike and has close ties to the government, has repeatedly urged the adoption of a 35-hour week.

Railroad workers plan demonstrations in favor of work time reductions starting Monday and will extend them throughout the week, union leaders said.

Yves Gattaz, chairman of the French National Employers' Confederation, said that "we are totally and irrevocably opposed to a uniform and obligatory reduction in working time. We do not want the 35 hours if they are imposed by law, and if they lead to increased business costs."

Speaking in an interview Friday in *Le Figaro*, a rightist Paris daily, Mr. Gattaz said that a national debate over the 35-hour week was "essential and vital."

But he emphasized that France averaged 1,650 hours, the lowest number of working hours per year among major industrialized nations. That compares with 1,690 hours in West Germany, 1,750 hours in Britain, 1,870 hours in the United States, and 2,100 hours in Japan, Mr. Gattaz said.

Soviet Psychiatrist
Gets State Honor

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has given its second highest award to a Soviet psychiatrist who has been accused by the World Psychiatric Association of abusing his science to punish political dissidents.

Tass news agency said Saturday that the Order of the October Revolution was awarded to Andrei V. Smezhnevsky in recognition of his work "in developing medical science, protecting the people's health and in connection with his 80th birthday."

At the 1977 meeting of the World Psychiatric Association, Dr. Smezhnevsky was accused of directing abuses of psychiatry against dissidents. He is widely believed to have developed the diagnosis of "stagnant schizophrenia" that is used in some dissident cases. A member of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, he also holds the Order of Lenin.



The Associated Press

W. German Opposition
Affirms NATO Loyalty

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

ESSEN, West Germany — The opposition Social Democratic Party has affirmed its loyalty to the Atlantic alliance but has urged a strategy that would renounce the first use of nuclear weapons and prevent a buildup of conventional arms.

Six months after rejecting the stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles, the Social Democrats tried at a party congress here Saturday to counter accusations that they had weakened links to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, insisting that West Germany was "politically and militarily bound" to the alliance and the European Community.

But, in a day of sometimes contradictory pledges, the delegates also blamed the United States for East-West tension and adopted resolutions that would commit the West German military establishment and NATO to a passive posture that would "not be capable of attacking" the Warsaw Pact.

Steered by a leadership determined to avoid a party split, the debate on foreign and security policy muddled a number of echoes from the past. The 440 delegates perfunctorily affirmed opposition to the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany, but adopted no new resolutions aimed at mobilizing popular protests.

In a speech, Egon Bahr, one of the party's military experts, did not repeat the warnings he made last autumn that the missile deployment would provoke demonstrations. But he sounded another familiar theme, subtly laying heavier blame on the United States than the Soviet Union for the taut international situation.

"If Washington does not change its behavior," he said, "there will be no negotiations, but full deployment. If the West German government goes along, it will deserve no longer being the government after four years. This government is too weak to decide between vassalism on the one hand and German interests and European demands on the other."

■ Party Re-elects Brandt

Willy Brandt, a former chancellor, was re-elected Sunday as the Social Democrats' chairman by a vote of 391-19 at the party congress. The Associated Press reported in Essen. Twelve delegates abstained. Mr. Brandt, 70, has led the party for 20 years.

In a speech he appealed to the party to reach out to all parts of the political spectrum to pave its way back to power. He said the party would never reach a majority if it did not win over some voters on the right.

He also criticized the Greens party, saying its refusal to work more closely with the Social Democrats has only helped the country's conservatives.

■ Greece to Teach Citizens
How to Love Pets, Strays

The Associated Press

Athènes — The government hopes to re-educate Greeks about animals in an ambitious campaign to improve dogs' lives and protect pets from the thousands of Athenian strays roaming the streets.

The Agriculture Ministry has announced it would step up its crusade to teach people that "an animal is not an object but a living creature requiring care and attention."

Deputy Agriculture Minister George Moraitis told Parliament that pet owners would be "further enlightened" and 12 million drachmas (\$120,000) would be spent this year on rounding up stray dogs.

People who abandon their dogs face up to six months in jail and a 10,000-drachma fine.

Animal welfare societies estimate that about 30,000 stray dogs roam Athens and its environs in search of food.

But they say Greeks are more interested in getting rid of the strays than in growing to love them.

Greek people take a traditionally harsh and unfriendly attitude toward animals and think of them as more of a pest than a pleasure," said Costa Zodas, president of the Society for the Protection of Animals.

Many Greeks dismiss the Socialist government's new program as sentimental.

Complaints from mothers about hungry strays terrorizing their children in public parks appear regularly in the newspapers, and suburban residents complain that they are kept awake at night by barking dogs.

"Before I set out for work every morning, I fill my pockets with stones just to ward off the strays which always follow me, growling and snapping at my heels," Thanassis Kapiris, who lives in Athens' port of Piraeus, said in a letter to daily *Eleftherotypia*.

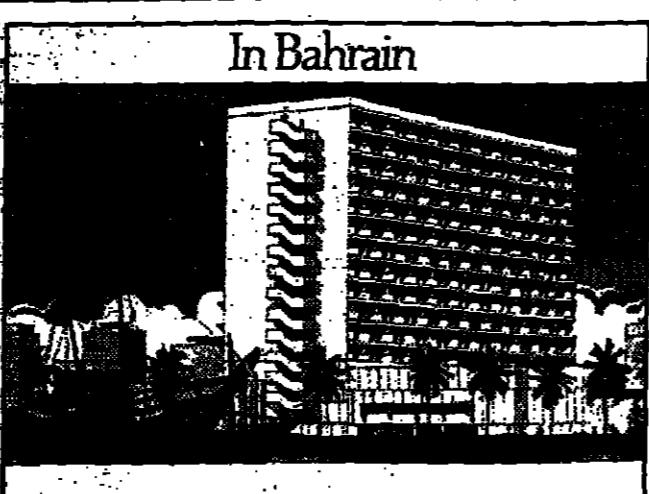
Civil aviation officials have also reported that packs of strays were breeding near Athens' airport runways and could become a hazard.

Earlier efforts to control dogs in Athens ranged from laying out poisoned bait to a government bounty for killing strays.

Last summer, special squads of armed sailors were authorized to hunt down and kill wild dogs near the Salamina Naval Base outside Athens after several seamen were attacked.

Animal welfare societies say they destroyed 3,000 injured or diseased strays and pets every year on the request of owners.

The government has ordered owners to register their dogs by means of a tattoo that will be recorded on a computerized central list by the end of the year.



THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL
HOTEL REGENCY INTER-CONTINENTAL BAHRAM

P.O. Box 777, Manama, Telco: 9400
For reservations call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office.

Allies Refused Kohl
On Invitation to D-Day
Ceremonies in France

By John Vincour
New York Times Service

PARIS — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany sought, through intermediaries, to receive an invitation to the D-Day commemorative ceremonies that will bring Allied heads of state and government to France on June 6, French and American sources have reported. But they said the initiative was turned aside, and that Mr. Kohl will not participate.

The West German interest in being invited to the ceremonies was said to have been greeted by Allied officials with a mixture of surprise and discomfort, as well as a degree of sympathy for Mr. Kohl.

The ceremonies in Normandy, marking the 40th anniversary of the Allied invasion of Europe that contributed to the defeat of Hitler's Germany 11 months later, will be attended by Queen Elizabeth II, President Ronald Reagan, Prime Minister François Mitterrand, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada and thousands of veterans.

The Socialists are expected to perform relatively poorly, and they appear interested in avoiding a potential dispute in the middle of the campaign.

■ Kohl evidently saw the commemoration as an opportunity to mark the reconciliation between the Allies and Germany, a U.S. official said. "Our position was one of not being against the idea in principle, but also one that was terribly relieved to be able to say, 'It's a French matter and they'll have to decide.'"

The French subsequently made clear, according to officials at the Elysée Palace and the Foreign Ministry, that the idea of Mr. Kohl's participation was not practical.

A French official said that the West Germans had "made saying no relatively easy" by making the inquiry at a relatively low level last month, and not directly involving Mr. Kohl or President Mitterrand. They met on Sunday for private conversations at Saarbrücken in West Germany.

■ In Cartagena, southern Spain, police fired rubber bullets and gas canisters to disperse 200 demonstrators who had attempted to march toward a military garrison. No injuries were reported. Marches against Spain's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were held in several other Spanish cities.

the request inspired a kind of double reaction in him: "On the one hand, there is a lot of personal sympathy here toward Kohl and his good intentions.

"But then there is history," he said. "You can't just put a fancy whipped cream topping on it. The sensitivities of many of the veterans who will be coming back for the ceremonies are still very strong and so are those of millions of people who will be watching on television around the world."

In fact, the question of inviting Mr. Kohl to France for D-Day commemoration ceremonies appeared to have immediate political considerations in France relating to elections for the European Parliament on June 17.

If the campaign has created little passion elsewhere in Europe, it is unusually hard-fought in France because the elections have taken on the character of a approval poll of the Socialist government.

The Socialists are expected to perform relatively poorly, and they appear interested in avoiding a potential dispute in the middle of the campaign.

■ A small German memorial ceremony for soldiers who died in the Normandy campaign is to take place June 8 at the main German cemetery in the area at La Cambe near Isigny.

Rallies Held in Spain
To Urge NATO Pullout

Reuters

BARCELONA — About 60,000 people formed an 18-kilometer (12-mile) chain through central Barcelona on Sunday to demand Spain's withdrawal from NATO, police said.

■ In Cartagena, southern Spain, police fired rubber bullets and gas canisters to disperse 200 demonstrators who had attempted to march toward a military garrison. No injuries were reported. Marches against Spain's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were held in several other Spanish cities.



"Efficiency knows no boundaries."

Roads lead to places.

To people. To opportunities.

With the quiet care of the professional interRent helps you to get to the place of your choice. To the people, and to the opportunities they hold.

Boat, car, plane.

interRent

The international car rental system

Also in Italy. With about 50 air port and city locations.

Head office Genova 19-30 29 54/913027.



At Swiss Bank Corporation:

We don't spend your time—
we invest it.

"They say time is money, but time is also an investment."

Dr. Klaus Haegi,
Senior Vice President

When you look at it that way, you begin to see the other dimensions. The time you can lose because a decision is ill-advised or an operation mishandled is the time you have at risk. Performance is one of the dividends on time well invested. That's why the time we've invested in education and training, in organization, and in gathering and interpreting experience, worldwide, could be one of your most valuable assets.

Perhaps the Swiss have such a long tradition of measuring time so precisely, and so elegantly, because we know how valuable it is. And even more, how much its value is enhanced by proper investment. For instance, at Swiss Bank Corporation we don't like to rush our customers. But we know they need a bank that can react quickly. So the countless manhours and other resources we've put into our electronic information and transaction capabilities were a logical outgrowth of this philosophy.

All in, since you are investing your time, perhaps you ought to consider banking Swiss.



Swiss Bank Corporation
Schweizerischer Bankverein
Société de Banque Suisse

The key Swiss bank

General Management in CH-4002 Basle, Aeschenplatz 6, and in CH-8002 Zurich, Paradeplatz 8. Over 200 offices throughout Switzerland. Worldwide network (branches, subsidiaries and representatives): Europe: Edinburgh, London, Luxembourg, Madrid, Monte Carlo, Paris. North America: Atlanta, Calgary, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Montreal, New York, San Francisco, Toronto, Vancouver. Latin America: Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Lima, Mexico, Panama, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo. Caribbean: Grand Cayman, Nassau. Middle East: Bahrain, Cairo, Tehran. Africa: Johannesburg. Asia: Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo. Australia: Melbourne, Sydney.

Lintas Zürich SBV 384

ONDAY, MAY 21, 1984

Jeffrey L. Saks

Page 9

EUROBONDS

Banks Enticing Investors By Inventing 'Ideal' Bonds

By BOB HAGERTY
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Coaxing the Belgian denim into the bond markets these days is like pulling teeth.

For the institutional investor, however, banks are coming up with more and more varieties of "synthetic" bonds to make the market more enticing. A synthetic bond, for example, can allow the big investor to buy a floating-rate note but receive the interest at a fixed rate, often a higher one than otherwise available.

Another form of synthetic instrument lets the investor buy, y. U.S. Treasury bonds but take the proceeds in yen or Swiss francs.

If the investor's ideal sort of bond doesn't exist, a banker will y to invent it.

Such tricks rely on imagination and the latest in computer weaponry to find new arbitrage opportunities, or anomalies between prices in different markets.

"We're arbitraging the markets that have not traditionally been arbitrated," says Deryck Maughan, international product manager at Salomon Brothers Inc.

One kind of synthetic that is gaining in popularity is the "investor swap," or "asset-based swap." Such swaps have been around for several years but remain obscure.

They are much less common than the analogous kind of interest-rate swaps arranged or borrowers. The latter type allows one borrower to exchange its floating-rate funds for another borrower's fixed-rate funds: both obtain a lower cost of credit than would otherwise be possible, and the bank takes a fee.

The investor swap works on the same principle. Here is a simplified example:

The investor — call it Ace Insurance Co. — buys \$10 million of six-year floating-rate notes issued by a French government agency. The notes pay interest floating at 25 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, over the London interbank offered rate, or Libor, currently around 12.5 percent.

But Ace wants to receive a fixed rate of interest to cover some fixed-rate liabilities it expects. So, through a bank, Ace swaps its Libor-based interest payments (but not its notes) to another party, perhaps a savings and loan institution that wants floating-rate money to dance in step with its floating-rate obligations.

In return, Ace agrees to lock itself into a fixed rate of interest of, say, 14 percent semiannually over the next six years.

If interest rates shoot up, Ace will not have the consolation of floating-rate proceeds, adjusted periodically to match prevailing market rates. But Ace prefers the certainty of a fixed rate and is getting a higher yield than it could get on a straight fixed-rate bond of similar quality. On the other hand, Ace gives up a little in the way of liquidity: the synthetic is not as readily salable as most straight bonds.

The synthetic bond caters to unsatisfied demand for a rare item: the top-quality fixed-rate bond bearing an attractive yield.

"Fixed-rate corporate borrowing carries off in an environment of high rates," notes Deborah De Coss, a swap specialist at

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 1)

U.S. Rival May Seek Continental

But First Chicago Is Not Bidding Yet

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — The holding company of Chicago's second largest bank is preparing to make a bid for its financially troubled rival, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., according to a published report.

Sources inside and outside First Chicago Corp., parent company of First National Bank of Chicago, said company officials were awaiting details of Continental's loan portfolio before taking further steps, the Chicago Tribune reported in its Sunday editions.

It reported that the officials wanted to learn what kind of long-term support they would get from federal regulators if they acquired all or a part of Continental, the seventh largest U.S. bank.

"We are not presently preparing a bid," First Chicago's chairman, Barry Sullivan, said in a statement commenting on the report. Reuters reported from Chicago.

Total Dollar Equivalent

Cable 10,378,60 8,654,00

Eurocable 18,845,50 17,113,20

Under \$750 69%

\$750-\$1,499 14%

Consumer's who will probably purchase a personal computer in 1984 divided by the highest price they are willing to pay for a system

Source: Tolson Inc.

"We are not presently preparing a bid," First Chicago's chairman, Barry Sullivan, said in a statement commenting on the report. Reuters reported from Chicago.

But he did not rule out an eventual bid. "Any final decision to do so would have to await further study to assess fully the pros and cons of the issues," he said.

David G. Taylor, Continental's chairman, said Thursday that the bank would consider a merger with one of the world's 50 largest banks.

He said at a news conference that Continental had received a package of loans and lines of credit from banks and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. totaling about \$7.5 billion, the largest bailout in U.S. banking history.

The company reportedly suffered a run on deposits last week that reached \$8 billion a day.

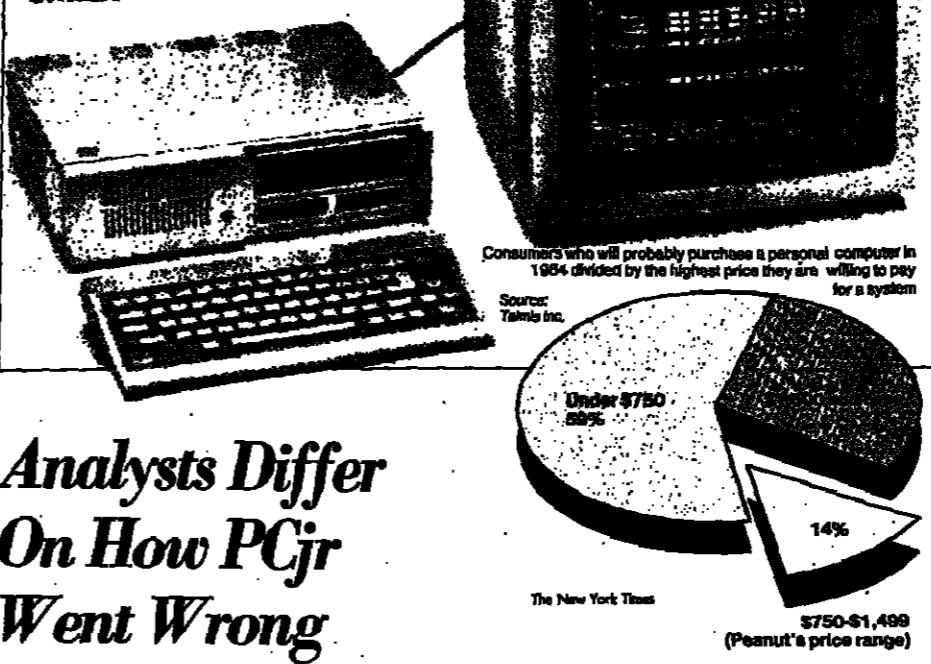
There was some speculation that Continental might emerge from its financial crisis as the partner of a major foreign bank.

British banking sources said Friday they had heard no talk of interest in a possible takeover or merger with Continental. A London banker, who asked not to be identified, said Continental is not an inviting prospect because of Illinois' restrictive banking laws, which prohibit branch banking.

This represents about 97 percent of the liabilities to be rescheduled under the company's rescheduling proposal.

Dome Reports Loss, Pact on Loans

Is IBM's Junior Aimed At a Market That Is Too Small?



Analysts Differ On How PCjr Went Wrong

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — So how did IBM's Peanut go wrong?

In the computer industry, arguments abound for why sales of IBM's smallest computer, the PCjr, are off to a disappointing start. But one theory, gaining particular currency holds that International Business Machines Corp., the master of marketing, may have made a serious marketing mistake with the Peanut.

According to this theory, IBM, by pricing the PCjr from \$800 to \$1,600, depending on options, greatly misjudged the size of the market niche it was entering.

These analysts say that the PCjr is proving much too expensive for casual home users, but at the same time, is not nearly powerful enough for

U.S., Japan Near Pact to Give Yen A World Role

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

ROME — The United States and Japan are on the verge of signing a major agreement that would open up Japanese capital markets and lead to the internationalization of the yen, according to top U.S. and Japanese officials.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan told reporters on Saturday that a formal announcement could be made this week, "within a fortnight" at the latest, if the final document meets his approval and that of the Japanese finance minister, Noboru Takeshita.

The internationalization of the yen would mean that Japanese money would be freely available as a trading currency to pay for foreign goods, and would be held by other countries in their own national reserves.

By creating a greater demand for the yen, its value would rise, reducing the advantage Japanese companies now get from a cheaper yen that makes Japanese goods less expensive in relation to the dollar on the world's trading markets.

The U.S. dollar is the currency most widely used in trade. To a smaller extent, an international role is also played by the Deutsche mark.

The Reagan administration has been pressing Japan to take steps to allow U.S. and other foreign banks to do business in Japan, and to make other changes in its regulations reflecting Japan's status as the No. 2 economic power in the noncommunist world.

Japanese sources in Rome expressed optimism on prospects for an agreement, saying they had already agreed to allow U.S. banks to operate more freely, to give banks and other institutions easier access to long-term funds in Japan, and to broaden the Euroyen currency market, which would allow bonds to be sold in yen denominations in Europe and elsewhere and make the Japanese currency more easily available.

On April 17, when the Treasury undersecretary, Beryl W. Sprinkel, announced progress on these ques-

tions and said additional talks would be held in Rome with the Japanese vice minister of finance, Tomonori Oba, the main sticking point was that Japan had not agreed to what Mr. Sprinkel called "a truly free Euroyen market."

But since then, talks in Tokyo, Washington, Hawaii, and last week at a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, have brought the two sides much closer together, sources said.

When told that a Japanese official had described progress toward an agreement on Saturday, Mr. Regan said: "He's remarkably well-informed. What else is there to say?"

Mr. Regan and other finance ministers and central bankers of major industrialized nations were in Rome to discuss ways to improve the international monetary system. However, there was little progress reported on that front.

The one-day meeting involved the Group of 10, which is nine noncommunist Western nations and Japan, and representatives of Switzerland, which recently became the 11th member of the organization.

Mr. Sprinkel and Mr. Oba are scheduled to continue talks here through Monday or Tuesday in an effort to complete the yen agreement.

Mr. Regan was cautious in discussing the negotiations. But it was clear from comments by U.S. officials that the American team feels it is close to an important compact with Japan.

The U.S. contention has long been that if the yen were internationalized, it would create a greater demand for it, and thus raise its price against other currencies.

Whether or not it does is general agreement among most of Japan's trading partners that it is time for Japan, given its economic power, to make it easier for foreign investors to bring money in and do business there. Japanese banks and other financial institutions for years have been allowed to invest and conduct business in Western Europe and the United States.

Brock Urges Summit to Weigh New Trade Talks

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Reagan administration's chief trade negotiator has urged that new trade liberalization negotiations be placed high on the agenda of the economic summit meeting of world leaders being held in London next month.

But William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, said in an interview on Friday that the prerequisite for starting a new negotiating round, possibly next year, is the successful completion of preparatory talks being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based trade body.

The GATT talks, aimed at establishing permanent measures to ease and eventually eliminate restrictions on world industrial and agricultural trade and services, have made virtually no progress since they were started following a GATT ministerial meeting in November 1982.

Mr. Brock said, however, that he was encouraged by recent contacts with trade and finance officials from Asia and Latin America, and by the strong endorsement for beginning multilateral trade negotiations at the annual ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which ended here on Friday.

"We are particularly delighted with the results here," Mr. Brock said after the OECD meeting. The final communiqué by the OECD's 24 member nations said that the Reagan administration's proposal "would be of the utmost importance to a strengthening of the liberalization of world trade."

Official figures for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm

EDT.

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupons %	Price at offer	Yield and price week	Terms
LOATING RATE NOTES						
U.S. Bond	\$50	1989	4%	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. No minimum coupon. Borrower entitled to 6-month schedule to above full coupon. Final maturity will be 5 years after stated drawdown. Redemptions of par on any interest payment date. Private placement.
One	\$50	1994	4%	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 50%. Redemptions of par in 1991, and callable of par in 1983. Commissions 4.5%.
FIXED-COUPON						
World Bank	DM 100	1989	8	—	—	Price not disclosed. Private placement.
NCF	ECU 45	1994	11 1/4	99 1/2	11.34	98.13
New Zealand	Y15,000	1990	open	open	—	Coupon indicated at 7%. Noncallable. Term to be set May 22.
QUITY-LINKED						
One	\$50	1999	open	100	—	Semiannual coupon indicated at 3%. Noncallable. Convertible at a 5% premium. Term to be set May 22.
Royal Company	\$40	1999	3	100	3	Semiannual. Callable at 103 in 1989. Convertible at 3.33% per year, a 6.25% premium. Term to be set May 22.

Invented Bonds Enticing Investors

(Continued from Page 9)

rich or sophisticated enough to take part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says. Also gaining popularity, bankers say, is the "currency-hedged bond." In this sort of synthetic, the investor buys, say, a U.S. government bond but arranges to receive all of his interest and the maturity payment in yen or another currency expected to appreciate against the dollar. The investor could settle for dollar payments and hedge the currency risk by buying insurance in the forward or currency option markets. But he may prefer to have his bank roll the bond purchase and hedging into one neat package. The package is attractive, of course, only when the cost of hedge

ing the currency risk is less than the gain in yield from buying in this part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says.

That decline in supply means at a top-rated U.S. corporation to borrow at or below the rate on U.S. Treasury paper. Such low yields make some big investors ira, when possible, to a higher-rated synthetic of similar quality.

The demand for investor swaps comes from insurance companies and other institutional investors, bankers say. Few individuals are

ing the currency risk is less than the gain in yield from buying in this part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says.

Also gaining popularity, bankers say, is the "currency-hedged bond." In this sort of synthetic, the investor buys, say, a U.S. government bond but arranges to receive all of his interest and the maturity payment in yen or another currency expected to appreciate against the dollar.

The investor could settle for dollar payments and hedge the currency risk by buying insurance in the forward or currency option markets. But he may prefer to have his bank roll the bond purchase and hedging into one neat package.

The package is attractive, of course, only when the cost of hedge

Analysts Differ on Slow PCjr Sales

(Continued from Page 9)

ing the currency risk is less than the gain in yield from buying in this part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says.

Also gaining popularity, bankers say, is the "currency-hedged bond." In this sort of synthetic, the investor buys, say, a U.S. government bond but arranges to receive all of his interest and the maturity payment in yen or another currency expected to appreciate against the dollar.

The investor could settle for dollar payments and hedge the currency risk by buying insurance in the forward or currency option markets. But he may prefer to have his bank roll the bond purchase and hedging into one neat package.

The package is attractive, of course, only when the cost of hedge

ing the currency risk is less than the gain in yield from buying in this part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says.

Also gaining popularity, bankers say, is the "currency-hedged bond." In this sort of synthetic, the investor buys, say, a U.S. government bond but arranges to receive all of his interest and the maturity payment in yen or another currency expected to appreciate against the dollar.

The investor could settle for dollar payments and hedge the currency risk by buying insurance in the forward or currency option markets. But he may prefer to have his bank roll the bond purchase and hedging into one neat package.

The package is attractive, of course, only when the cost of hedge

ing the currency risk is less than the gain in yield from buying in this part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says.

Also gaining popularity, bankers say, is the "currency-hedged bond." In this sort of synthetic, the investor buys, say, a U.S. government bond but arranges to receive all of his interest and the maturity payment in yen or another currency expected to appreciate against the dollar.

The investor could settle for dollar payments and hedge the currency risk by buying insurance in the forward or currency option markets. But he may prefer to have his bank roll the bond purchase and hedging into one neat package.

The package is attractive, of course, only when the cost of hedge

ing the currency risk is less than the gain in yield from buying in this part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says.

Also gaining popularity, bankers say, is the "currency-hedged bond." In this sort of synthetic, the investor buys, say, a U.S. government bond but arranges to receive all of his interest and the maturity payment in yen or another currency expected to appreciate against the dollar.

The investor could settle for dollar payments and hedge the currency risk by buying insurance in the forward or currency option markets. But he may prefer to have his bank roll the bond purchase and hedging into one neat package.

The package is attractive, of course, only when the cost of hedge

ing the currency risk is less than the gain in yield from buying in this part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says.

Also gaining popularity, bankers say, is the "currency-hedged bond." In this sort of synthetic, the investor buys, say, a U.S. government bond but arranges to receive all of his interest and the maturity payment in yen or another currency expected to appreciate against the dollar.

The investor could settle for dollar payments and hedge the currency risk by buying insurance in the forward or currency option markets. But he may prefer to have his bank roll the bond purchase and hedging into one neat package.

The package is attractive, of course, only when the cost of hedge

ing the currency risk is less than the gain in yield from buying in this part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says.

Also gaining popularity, bankers say, is the "currency-hedged bond." In this sort of synthetic, the investor buys, say, a U.S. government bond but arranges to receive all of his interest and the maturity payment in yen or another currency expected to appreciate against the dollar.

The investor could settle for dollar payments and hedge the currency risk by buying insurance in the forward or currency option markets. But he may prefer to have his bank roll the bond purchase and hedging into one neat package.

The package is attractive, of course, only when the cost of hedge

ing the currency risk is less than the gain in yield from buying in this part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says.

Also gaining popularity, bankers say, is the "currency-hedged bond." In this sort of synthetic, the investor buys, say, a U.S. government bond but arranges to receive all of his interest and the maturity payment in yen or another currency expected to appreciate against the dollar.

The investor could settle for dollar payments and hedge the currency risk by buying insurance in the forward or currency option markets. But he may prefer to have his bank roll the bond purchase and hedging into one neat package.

The package is attractive, of course, only when the cost of hedge

ing the currency risk is less than the gain in yield from buying in this part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says.

Also gaining popularity, bankers say, is the "currency-hedged bond." In this sort of synthetic, the investor buys, say, a U.S. government bond but arranges to receive all of his interest and the maturity payment in yen or another currency expected to appreciate against the dollar.

The investor could settle for dollar payments and hedge the currency risk by buying insurance in the forward or currency option markets. But he may prefer to have his bank roll the bond purchase and hedging into one neat package.

The package is attractive, of course, only when the cost of hedge

ing the currency risk is less than the gain in yield from buying in this part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says.

Also gaining popularity, bankers say, is the "currency-hedged bond." In this sort of synthetic, the investor buys, say, a U.S. government bond but arranges to receive all of his interest and the maturity payment in yen or another currency expected to appreciate against the dollar.

The investor could settle for dollar payments and hedge the currency risk by buying insurance in the forward or currency option markets. But he may prefer to have his bank roll the bond purchase and hedging into one neat package.

The package is attractive, of course, only when the cost of hedge

ing the currency risk is less than the gain in yield from buying in this part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says.

Also gaining popularity, bankers say, is the "currency-hedged bond." In this sort of synthetic, the investor buys, say, a U.S. government bond but arranges to receive all of his interest and the maturity payment in yen or another currency expected to appreciate against the dollar.

The investor could settle for dollar payments and hedge the currency risk by buying insurance in the forward or currency option markets. But he may prefer to have his bank roll the bond purchase and hedging into one neat package.

The package is attractive, of course, only when the cost of hedge

ing the currency risk is less than the gain in yield from buying in this part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says.

Also gaining popularity, bankers say, is the "currency-hedged bond." In this sort of synthetic, the investor buys, say, a U.S. government bond but arranges to receive all of his interest and the maturity payment in yen or another currency expected to appreciate against the dollar.

The investor could settle for dollar payments and hedge the currency risk by buying insurance in the forward or currency option markets. But he may prefer to have his bank roll the bond purchase and hedging into one neat package.

The package is attractive, of course, only when the cost of hedge

ing the currency risk is less than the gain in yield from buying in this part. "Your basic minimum chip is \$5 million or \$10 million," a British swap specialist says.

Also gaining popularity, bankers say, is the "currency-hedged bond." In this sort of synthetic, the investor buys, say, a U.S. government bond but arranges to receive all of his interest and the maturity payment in yen or another currency expected to appreciate against the dollar.

The investor could settle for dollar payments and hedge the currency risk by buying insurance in the forward or currency option markets. But he may prefer to have his bank roll the bond purchase and hedging into one neat package.

Fed's Policymakers Won't Tighten Credit, Analysts Believe

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Turbulent conditions in financial markets and the sovereign crisis at Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co. will keep Federal Reserve policymakers from tightening credit conditions when they meet Monday, financial analysts believe.

"Until the Continental thing blew up, I thought there was an even chance they would tighten again because the economy just won't quit," said John C. Warren, senior vice president of the Shawmut Bank of Boston. "Now I'd put it at 1 percent."

If analysts such as Mr. Warren are right, there could be a respite

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended May 19

Postback Savings	5.20 %
Bond Buyer 30-Bond Index	10.26 %
Money Market Funds	9.59 %
Dow Jones 7-Day Average	9.59 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	9.26 %
Bank Money Market Index	9.26 %
Home Mortgages	14.71 %
FHLB overdues	14.71 %

closer to 10 percent than 11 percent.

"Volcker must expect some more rate increases. Why else is he talking about a cap?" Mr. Domboesch said.

The market is awash with liquidity right now because of the Continental loan," said an official of a major New York government securities dealer. "The market has adjusted itself to an 11 percent rate. Now you can see most rates come down a bit."

The Fed's policymaking group, the Federal Open Market Committee, which is to meet Monday and Tuesday, is also acutely conscious of the potential impact of higher interest rates on nations such as Brazil and Mexico. The bulk of those nations' debt is owed to banks and the interest payments float upward as rates rise.

Top Federal Reserve officials have said repeatedly in the past that they cannot allow such international considerations to determine domestic monetary policy. Nevertheless, because of the deep involvement of U.S. banks and the potential impact of their having to add additional foreign loans in default, the international situation could produce major domestic complications.

At a conference on international monetary affairs held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, over the weekend, an MIT economist, Rüdiger Domboesch, said that the Fed chairman, Paul Volcker, was attempting to avoid this international constraint on domestic monetary policy by proposing that a "cap" be placed on the interest rates the borrowing nations have to pay when they are placed on changes in rates homeowners pay when they have adjustable rate mortgages.

"Volcker must expect some more rate increases. Why else is he talking about a cap?" Mr. Domboesch said.

The market is awash with liquidity right now because of the Continental loan," said an official of a major New York government securities dealer. "The market has adjusted itself to an 11 percent rate. Now you can see most rates come down a bit."

The Fed's policymaking group, the Federal Open Market Committee, which is to meet Monday and Tuesday, is also acutely conscious of the potential impact of higher interest rates on nations such as Brazil and Mexico. The bulk of those nations' debt is owed to banks and the interest payments float upward as rates rise.

Top Federal Reserve officials have said repeatedly in the past that they cannot allow such international considerations to determine domestic monetary policy. Nevertheless, because of the deep involvement of U.S. banks and the potential impact of their having to add additional foreign loans in default, the international situation could produce major domestic complications.

At a conference on international monetary affairs held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, over the weekend, an MIT economist, Rüdiger Domboesch, said that the Fed chairman, Paul Volcker, was attempting to avoid this international constraint on domestic monetary policy by proposing that a "cap" be placed on the interest rates the borrowing nations have to pay when they are placed on changes in rates homeowners pay when they have adjustable rate mortgages.

"Volcker must expect some more rate increases. Why else is he talking about a cap?" Mr. Domboesch said.

The market is awash with liquidity right now because of the Continental loan," said an official of a major New York government securities dealer. "The market has adjusted itself to an 11 percent rate. Now you can see most rates come down a bit."

The Fed's policymaking group, the Federal Open Market Committee, which is to meet Monday and Tuesday, is also acutely conscious of the potential impact of higher interest rates on nations such as Brazil and Mexico. The bulk of those nations' debt is owed to banks and the interest payments float upward as rates rise.

Top Federal Reserve officials have said repeatedly in the past that they cannot allow such international considerations to determine domestic monetary policy. Nevertheless, because of the deep involvement of U.S. banks and the potential impact of their having to add additional foreign loans in default, the international situation could produce major domestic complications.

At a conference on international monetary affairs held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, over the weekend, an MIT economist, Rüdiger Domboesch, said that the Fed chairman, Paul Volcker, was attempting to avoid this international constraint on domestic monetary policy by proposing that a "cap" be placed on the interest rates the borrowing nations have to pay when they are placed on changes in rates homeowners pay when they have adjustable rate mortgages.

"Volcker must expect some more rate increases. Why else is he talking about a cap?" Mr. Domboesch said.

The market is awash with liquidity right now because of the Continental loan," said an official of a major New York government securities dealer. "The market has adjusted itself to an 11 percent rate. Now you can see most rates come down a bit."

The Fed's policymaking group, the Federal Open Market Committee, which is to meet Monday and Tuesday, is also acutely conscious of the potential impact of higher interest rates on nations such as Brazil and Mexico. The bulk of those nations' debt is owed to banks and the interest payments float upward as rates rise.

Top Federal Reserve officials have said repeatedly in the past that they cannot allow such international considerations to determine domestic monetary policy. Nevertheless, because of the deep involvement of U.S. banks and the potential impact of their having to add additional foreign loans in default, the international situation could produce major domestic complications.

At a conference on international monetary affairs held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, over the weekend, an MIT economist, Rüdiger Domboesch, said that the Fed chairman, Paul Volcker, was attempting to avoid this international constraint on domestic monetary policy by proposing that a "cap" be placed on the interest rates the borrowing nations have to pay when they are placed on changes in rates homeowners pay when they have adjustable rate mortgages.

"Volcker must expect some more rate increases. Why else is he talking about a cap?" Mr. Domboesch said.

The market is awash with liquidity right now because of the Continental loan," said an official of a major New York government securities dealer. "The market has adjusted itself to an 11 percent rate. Now you can see most rates come down a bit."

The Fed's policymaking group, the Federal Open Market Committee, which is to meet Monday and Tuesday, is also acutely conscious of the potential impact of higher interest rates on nations such as Brazil and Mexico. The bulk of those nations' debt is owed to banks and the interest payments float

BOOKS

THE WITCHES OF EASTWICK

By John Updike. 307 pp. \$15.95.
Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th St.,
New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE joke in John Updike's dazzling new novel — or is it a joke? — is that Alexandra, Jane and Sicile are witches. As their husbands faded away, they formed a coven and began to work their mischievous magic. At the opening of "The Witches of Eastwick," they learn that a stranger with hairy hands has bought the rotting mansion by the beach and is setting up shop as an alchemist. They contrive to join him in his machinations. Evil is loosed upon their tiny Rhode Island hamlet.

Or as the all-knowing narrator puts it at the end of the second of the novel's three chapters, called "The Coven," "Malefica" and "Quil": "Certainly the fact of witchcraft hung in the consciousness of Eastwick; a lump, a cloudy density generated by a thousand translucent overlays, a sort of heavenly body, it was rarely breath of and, though dreadful, offered the consolation of completeness, of rounding out the picture, like the gas mains underneath Oak Street and the television serials scraping Kojak and Pepsi commercials out of the sky."

The narrative continues: "It had the uncertain outlines of something seen through a shower door and was viscid, slow to evaporate; for years after the events gropingly and even reluctantly related here, the rumor of witchcraft stained this corner of Rhode Island, so that a prickliness of embarrassment and unease entered the atmosphere with the most innocent mention of Eastwick."

Is Updike fooling us with a tale that he in fact relates most enthusiastically and deftly? Some readers won't be amused to see re-enacted here a phenomenon that must surely stand among human history's most violent manifestations of misogyny.

Nor does Updike spare the feminists the need. "One's inner weather always bore a relation to the outer," he writes of Alexandra as she walks along the beach and prepares to visit a floundering upon tomatoes she believes have

called her a hog. "It was simply a question of reversing the current, which occurred mightily once power had been assigned to the primary pole, oneself as a woman."

"So many of Alexandra's remarkable powers had flowed from this male reappropriation of her assigned self, achieved not徒ly and life," the lesson continues. "Not until middle did she truly believe that she had a right to exist, that the forces of nature had created her as an afterthought and companion — a bent rib, as the infamous Malfeas Maleficarum had it — but as the momentary of the commanding Creation, as the daughter of a daughter and a woman whose daughters in turn would bear daughters."

Moreover, murder, suicide and death by cancer result from this fooling around with charms and spells. And the whole brew is several times offered as a metaphor for the evil unleashed in the United States in the 1960s.

As one character muses upon witnessing insects flying out of the mouth of a Unitarian minister delivering a sermon against evil: "Perhaps some of the time was wisdom that, it was something they had loaned on the air, like those nuclear scientists cooking up the atomic bomb to beat Hitler and Tojo and now so remorseful, like Eisenhower refusing to sign the tract with Ho Chi Minh that would have ended all the trouble, like the late-summer wildflowers, goldenrod and Queen Anne's lace, now loaded from dormant seeds upon the soggy fall fields where once black slaves had opened the gates for galloping squirrels in swallowtail coats and top hats of beaver and felt."

I still say Updike is kidding. After all, the metaphor alluded to here is pretty vague. After all, one could argue that just as much as he is needling the feminists, Updike is exploring a contemporary perspective to understand earlier history. For New England's present and past are brilliantly interwoven in this narrative, and people once persecuted for practicing witchcraft can plausibly be understood as having asserted female independence in a culture that couldn't tolerate it.

Anyway, the real evil in the story is perpetrated by the vividly drawn devil-character of Darryl Van Horne, the rich maleröper from New York who seems to stand for everything inimical to New England culture. It is he who tries to reveal the ugliness of God's creation with his tour de force of a sermon on the tapeworm and other parasites. "You got to picture that Big Vise, leaning down and snail through its beard while those fabulous Fingers with Their angelic minicure fiddled with the last fine-tuning of old Schistoconoma's ventral snicker; that's Creation. Now I ask you, isn't that pretty terrible? Come on, you have done better, given the resources? I sure as hell could have. So vote for me next time, O.K.?"

I say the premise of "The Witches of Eastwick" is all in fun. But serious fun. Because even if the witches aren't responsible for what's gone wrong with small-town contemporary New England culture, they offer Updike a metaphor with which he has brought that culture wittily and radiantly to life.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

SPRATS	GASKET
SITE AL UP	AMPULE
CREMONA	SEALERS
RIP PARDONS	MEL
APIS STELE	MENU
PENTA ANI	PENCE
ERGATE INSISTED	STURGEONS
STURGEONS	GATHERER STARES
GATHERER	ALIEN GAS SLAVE
ALIEN GAS	PLANS MOTEL ADIN
SLAVE	BILK REVERES ICES
PLANS	RELEASE AGITATE
MOTEL	DENIER PALATES
ADIN	ADDLES ELOPED

By Alan Truscott

THE contract was six no-trump after bidding that is not on record; clearly six hearts would be a superior contract.

NORTH
♦ A K 9 3
V 7
6
4 J 10
♦ A 10
WEST
Q 10 9 8
7
6
♦ K 8 5
SOUTH
6 J 3
V 9
6 10
♦ K 9 2

West made an odd lead of the diamond nine, which did the defense no harm, thanks to

the singleton ace in dummy. A double-dummy line for South, after winning, was to finess to the club nine. This combined with a heart finesse, would produce 11 tricks, and a spade in diamonds and spades for the 12th.

But South naturally started with the heart finesse, and after playing all dummy's honors won the third round of the suit with the ace. She then cashed the diamond king and led the jack. This forced West to win and lead a black suit in this position:

There was no escape for West. He chose to lead the spade ten, and South won in her hand with the jack. She

then took the top spades, the heart nine and the diamond ten to squeeze West and make the slam.

NORTH (D)

♦ A K 9 3

6 7 8

♦ A K 10 4

5 6 7

♦ 7 8 9

6 10 11

♦ 12 13

4 5 6

♦ 7 8 9

6 7 8

♦ 9 10 11

5 6 7

EAST

♦ 7 8

6 7 8

♦ 7 8 9

6 7 8

♦ 10 11 12

5 6 7

♦ 10 11 12

4 5 6

♦ 10 11 12

3 4 5

♦ 10 11 12

2 3 4

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North East South West

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

2 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

3 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

4 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

5 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

6 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

7 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

8 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

9 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

10 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

12 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

13 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

14 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

15 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

16 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

17 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

18 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

19 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

20 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

21 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

22 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

23 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

24 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

25 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

26 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

27 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

28 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

29 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

30 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

31 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

32 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

33 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

34 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

35 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

36 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

37 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

38 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

39 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

40 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

41 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

42 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

43 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

44 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

45 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

46 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

47 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

48 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

49 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

50 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

51 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

52 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

53 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

54 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

55 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

56 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

57 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

58 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

59 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

60 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

61 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

62 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

63 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

64 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

65 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

66 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

67 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

68 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

69 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

70 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

71 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

72 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

73 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

74 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

75 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

SPORTS

Oilers Win, End Islanders' Cup Reign

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EDMONTON, Alberta — The Stanley Cup was passed from hand to hand here Saturday night, but for the first time in five years it was not passed among the members of the New York Islanders.

This time it was the Edmonton Oilers who took the cup and joyously skated around the ice after

STANLEY CUP FINALS

beating the defending champion Islanders, 5-2, to win the National Hockey League title series in five games.

The Oilers once again jumped on New York early, as Wayne Gretzky scored two first-period goals that forced the Islanders out of the tight-checking games they prefer. In the three nights here, Edmonton outscored New York, 19-6, to put a decisive end to the Islanders' four-year reign as cup champions.

Despite their seemingly hopeless situation, the Islanders did not go down without a final flurry. Rookie Pat LaFontaine scored twice in a 22-second span in the first minute of the third period to reduce the deficit to 4-2.

Edmonton goalie Andy Moog blocked the next nine shots that came his way and the pressure was relieved for good when he was decked by Islander Pat Flaherty with 3:15 left.

It was so flagrant a foul that referee Bryan Lewis, who had ignored several obvious violations, was prompted to call his only penalty of the period.

Moog, who had also been chopped down in the first period, rose after a dose of smelling salts and finished the game.

Dave Lumley completed the scoring into an empty net with 13 seconds remaining, balloons and streamers sailed onto the ice while the jubilant Oilers hugged each other.

For Gretzky it was the ultimate accomplishment. He has, at 23, done it all — won the league's most valuable player award the last five seasons, set most of the NHL's single-season scoring records, won five straight scoring titles and, now, captured a Stanley Cup winner.

When NHL President John Ziegler presented him with the cup, Gretzky embraced it.

He said later that at that instant his "first thought was a vision of Jean Beliveau with the cup after they had won it one year. It's a great feeling. I've been fortunate enough to win a lot of individual awards, but they were nothing like winning the Stanley Cup. There's no feeling like it."

Beliveau was a member of the Montreal Canadian team that won a record five consecutive championships from 1956-60, the record the Islanders were trying to equal this season.

"In five years in the NHL, we were always hearing, 'What had we won?'" Gretzky said after he led a throng of teammates in a slow skate around the ice, trophy held high.

"Well, now we've won the Stanley Cup and we'll never have to hear that again."

Edmonton center Mark Messier, although held scoreless in Game 5, earned the Conn Smythe Trophy as the most valuable player of the playoffs. He did an outstanding job checking Bryan Trotter, who re-

corded only one assist in the three games here.

The Islanders came out determined to play a physical game and although Lewis overlooked many fouls, foolish penalties played a big part in the outcome.

Edmonton's regular goalie, Grant Fuhr, was unable to dress because of tightness in the chest and shoulders; had Moog been knocked out of action, Edmonton would have been forced to use Mike Zanier, who never has appeared in an NHL game.

With the game scoreless in the first period, Moog was leveled from behind by Paul Bouthier, and Lewis reset his arm to signal a delayed penalty.

But Edmonton maintained possession of the puck and Jari Kurri's hand pass sent Gretzky in on a breakaway. He beat goalie Billy Smith to the stick side at 12:08 and the Oilers were ahead to stay.

It was Kurri's 14th goal, high in this year's playoffs.

The crowd of 17,498 was prepared to watch the clock tick down to victory in the third period, but the Islanders had other ideas.

LaFontaine, who had failed to capitalize on several good chances, scooped up the puck after a shot by Flaherty struck an Oiler's leg; when Moog moved out, the rookie sent the puck past him at 0:13. At 0:35 a Gillies' drive struck LaFontaine's skate and skittered past Moog to make it 4-2.

"I was just happy he didn't get a third one," said Moog, who played well Thursday as a late replacement despite the fact that his father was hospitalized with a blockage of a leg artery. "Everything came out just great," he said. "My father went home yesterday and tonight

"It was Kurri's 14th goal, high in this year's playoffs.

The Islanders accepted their first

playoff loss since 1979 with class.

"The Oilers deserved it," Bossy said.

"But it's not easy to sit here and

Melanson was beaten on two of the first three shots he faced, but much of the fault for the goals was traceable to right wing Duane Sutter.

In the first period, Sutter punched Glenn Anderson and the penalty carried over to the second period. Just 38 seconds after the intermission, Melanson stopped a long shot by Charlie Huddy, but the rebound went to Ken Linseman, who sucker-punched Melanson and then flipped the puck over him.

It was Kurri's 14th goal, high in this year's playoffs.

The crowd of 17,498 was prepared to watch the clock tick down to victory in the third period, but the Islanders had other ideas.

LaFontaine, who had failed to capitalize on several good chances, scooped up the puck after a shot by Flaherty struck an Oiler's leg; when Moog moved out, the rookie sent the puck past him at 0:13. At 0:35 a Gillies' drive struck LaFontaine's skate and skittered past Moog to make it 4-2.

"I was just happy he didn't get a third one," said Moog, who played well Thursday as a late replacement despite the fact that his father was hospitalized with a blockage of a leg artery. "Everything came out just great," he said. "My father went home yesterday and tonight

"It was Kurri's 14th goal, high in this year's playoffs.

The Islanders accepted their first

playoff loss since 1979 with class.

"The Oilers deserved it," Bossy said.

"But it's not easy to sit here and

we won the cup. I can't really explain it. I've never won anything in my life."

So for the first time since 1979, the hockey world has a new champion.

And it was a victory of speed and finesse over strength: Edmonton combines fast skating and swirling offensive patterns with — the final ingredient — defense.

"We proved that an offensive team can win, that you don't have to win by a 10-0 score," Gretzky said.

But the Oilers did win the series

opener by that score, because they adapted somewhat to the Islanders' style without abandoning their of-

fense.

In five games, they gave up 12 goals (during the regular season they allowed an average of four goals a game).

More impressive, they held Mike Bossy, a 50-goal scorer in each of his seven NHL seasons, to none. Bossy had just eight shots on net for the entire series and was held scoreless in Games 4 and 5.

"I'm glad we won it against the Islanders, and I'm glad we won it the way we did," said Coffey. "The Islanders have got a lot of future hall of famers on their club — Dennis Potvin, Bryan Trotter, Bossy. We beat those guys."

The Islanders accepted their first

playoff loss since 1979 with class.

"The Oilers deserved it," Bossy said.

"But it's not easy to sit here and

see all the sadness on the faces. We've had a lot of good times. I'm sure if we put our minds to it, we can come back and have good times again."

Said Captain Potvin, fighting back tears: "If I knew at age 19 that I'd be sitting here at 30 and talking about all the accomplishments I've had, I'd give a million dollars to come here and do what this team has done... Losing isn't that bad, because we'll be back."

But perhaps not all of them will be back — at least in Islander uniforms.

Seven players, including Smith and Potvin, are over 30, and General Manager Bill Torrey always looks to the future.

That was not lost on Smith, 33, last season's playoff MVP and 1984's losing goalie. "Of course the dynasty's over," he snapped. "We lost, didn't we?" (W.P., LAT)

Game 5

N.Y. Islanders

Rangers

First Period—1, Edmonton, Gretzky (Kurri), 17:26. 2, Edmonton, Gretzky (Kurri), 17:26. Penalties—Edmonton bench served by Lindstrom, 1:47; Flaherty, NY, 4:09; Potvin (Trotter), 7:00; Sutter, NY, 10:15; Semenko (Gillies), 10:15 (2). Second Period—3, Edmonton, Linseman (Gillies, Gretzky), 10:15 (2). 4, Edmonton, Kurri (Coffey, Anderson), 1:49 (2); Flaherty, NY, 4:18; Sutter (D. Sutter), NY, 4:18; Semenko, Edmonton, 10:15. Third Period—5, New York, LaFontaine (2 (Flaherty, Gillies)), 1:13. 6, New York, LaFontaine (3 (Gillies)), 2:57. 7, Edmonton, Lemire, 19:47. Penalties—Trotter, NY, 10:45. Game 6

Edmonton

Smith, Melanson, Ed-

monton, Moog.



Wayne Gretzky, embraced by Dave Semenko, after his second goal of Game 5's first period.



Angel Cordero aboard Gate Dancer after taking the short way to victory in the Preakness.

Blue Jays Run Victory Streak to 5 by Edging White Sox, 1-0

United Press International

TORONTO — Jim Gott, Roy Lee Jackson, Stan Clark and Dennis Lamp combined on a three-hitter and Dave Collins drove in the winning run for the second straight day as the Toronto Blue Jays edged the Chicago White Sox, 1-0, here Saturday.

"Well, now we've won the Stanley Cup and we'll never have to hear that again."

Edmonton center Mark Messier, although held scoreless in Game 5, earned the Conn Smythe Trophy as the most valuable player of the playoffs. He did an outstanding job

checking Bryan Trotter, who re-

corded only one assist in the three games here.

Gott, making his first appearance in two weeks, went 6-6 in games struck out four and walked three to even his record at 2-2.

Lamp pitched the final inning against his former teammates to record his seventh save of the season.

Tom Seaver (4-3) went the distance and allowed six hits. He struck out four to pull within three strikes of 3,200 lifetime.

Toronto scored the game's only run in the third. Dennis Garcia, the American League leader in hits (36) and stolen bases (19), singled, stole second and scored on Collins' line single to left. Collins extended his hitting streak to nine games.

Angels 4, A's 0

In New York, Geoff Zahn (5-3) in a row, and they have won all of their last 13 one-run games. The White Sox have dropped four straight — each by one run.

Gott, making his first appearance in two weeks, went 6-6 in games struck out four and walked three to even his record at 2-2.

Lamp pitched the final inning against his former teammates to record his seventh save of the season.

Tom Seaver (4-3) went the distance and allowed six hits. He struck out four to pull within three strikes of 3,200 lifetime.

Toronto scored the game's only run in the third. Dennis Garcia, the American League leader in hits (36) and stolen bases (19), singled, stole second and scored on Collins' line single to left. Collins extended his hitting streak to nine games.

Angels 4, A's 0

In New York, Geoff Zahn (5-3)

fourth home run of the year and Dwayne Murphy his sixth for the A's.

Twins 7, Red Sox 0

In Minneapolis, Dave Eagle

went 3-0-5 and drove in three runs to back Frank Viola's three-

hitter as Minnesota crushed Boston, 7-0.

In Baltimore, Dave Henderson lined a 10th-inning homer off Tipper Martinez to help Seattle snap a five-game losing streak with a 6-5 decision over the Orioles. Henderson's first home run of the year made a winner of reliever Ed Vande Berg (3-2). Martinez had a 5-1 advantage at 5:59.

The Bucks sliced the margin to 99-98 on Johnson's dunk with 3:20 remaining, but Boston countered with eight straight points to go safely in front, 107-98.

Well, now we've won the Stanley Cup and we'll never have to hear that again."

Edmonton center Mark Messier, although held scoreless in Game 5, earned the Conn Smythe Trophy as the most valuable player of the playoffs. He did an outstanding job

checking Bryan Trotter, who re-

corded only one assist in the three games here.

Gott, making his first appearance in two weeks, went 6-6 in games struck out four and walked three to even his record at 2-2.

Lamp pitched the final inning against his former teammates to record his seventh save of the season.

Tom Seaver (4-3) went the distance and allowed six hits. He struck out four to pull within three strikes of 3,200 lifetime.

Toronto scored the game's only run in the third. Dennis Garcia, the American League leader in hits (36) and stolen bases (19), singled, stole second and scored on Collins' line single to left. Collins extended his hitting streak to nine games.

Angels 4, A's 0

In New York, Geoff Zahn (5-3)

fourth home run of the year and Dwayne Murphy his sixth for the A's.

Twins 7, Red Sox 0

In Minneapolis, Dave Eagle

went 3-0-5 and drove in three runs to back Frank Viola's three-

hitter as Minnesota crushed Boston, 7-0.

In Baltimore, Dave Henderson lined a 10th-inning homer off Tipper Martinez to help Seattle snap a five-game losing streak with a 6-5 decision over the Orioles. Martinez had a 5-1 advantage at 5:59.

The Bucks sliced the margin to 99-98 on Johnson's dunk with 3:20 remaining, but Boston countered with eight straight points to go safely in front, 107-98.

Well, now we've won the Stanley Cup and we'll never have to hear that again."

Edmonton center Mark Messier, although held scoreless in Game 5, earned the Conn Smythe Trophy as the most valuable player of the playoffs. He did an outstanding job

checking Bryan Trotter, who re-

corded only one assist in the three games here.

Gott, making his first appearance in two weeks, went 6-6 in games struck out four and walked three to even his record at 2-2.

Lamp pitched the final inning against his former teammates to record his seventh save of the season.

Tom Seaver (4-3) went the distance and allowed six hits. He struck out four to pull within three strikes of 3,200 lifetime.

Toronto scored the game's only run in the third. Dennis Garcia

LANGUAGE

The Ultimate Shorthand

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The ultimate shorthand is upon us. When asked on television not long ago why he did not specifically apologize for Watergate, Richard Nixon said: "There's no way that you could apologize that is more eloquent, more decisive, more finite, or to say that you are sorry, which would exceed resigning the presidency of the United States. That said it all."

The earliest citation for the expression, *That says it all*, in the Barnhart Dictionary files is from the letters section of *The Atlantic* magazine in 1963. "He has said it all," wrote Florence Hassel.

That says it all, often accompanied by a cutting motion of a flattened hand, began its move in the mid-1970s. In a review of the career of Alfred Hitchcock, *Newsweek's* Paul Zimmerman wrote in 1975: "His apostrophized name above the title says it all."

What is *it all* that everybody is saying? The expression goes beyond the mere "everything" to encompass "all that is possible." For example, "the man who has everything" is an impoverished cat compared with "the man who has it all." Helen Gurley Brown, the *Cosmopolitan* editor who discovered "Sex and the Single Girl" entitled her memoirs "Having It All" — that is, living life to the *me plus you* — and "it all" meant a combination of love, success, health, money, good looks, fame and contentment sometimes summarized in fast-food restaurants as "the works."

Although the phrase *to do it all again* appears in the language as far back as 1200, the extended meaning of *it all* — to the fullest potential, and then some — took hold in the past generation. A household detergent named All advertised proudly: "All does it all"; an easily duped mark is said "to buy it all"; a libertine is one who has "tied it all."

To say it all means "to reveal the essence" or "to signal the bottom line," as if what small amount has been said or shown is a synecdoche for all that could possibly exist on the subject.

In his "Letter from America" on the BBC, Alistair Cooke spoke about an administration official caught "lying in his teeth."

"Both my wife and I jumped at that," writes Donald Woodrow of Geneva, New York, "since we thought the official had lied through his teeth. Which is it: *in or through*?" Both imply an absurdity, to speak with your mouth closed and teeth gritted. Or it might mean that it is spoken in such a way as an especially serious one."

"I think that it is in one's teeth must be older," agrees John Algeo, professor of English at the University of Georgia, "because I haven't found the preposition *through* used in that phrase in any lexicographic source."

The first clear use was in the 14th century's "The Romance of Sir Guy of Warwick," in which the hero says: "Thou jests amidward thi teeth." The Middle English *amidward* meant "inside" or "in the middle of," not "through." An earlier citation, in a 1300 Northumbrian poem, cautions, "Say he na lies here o m' tooth," which seems to advise against "lies here in my tooth" but scholars cannot be sure if the old o means "in" or "through."

"In my teeth" is an intensifier when Shakespeare wanted to emphasize the cleftness of a lie, he preferred the threat to the teeth: "I had lied in my throat if I had said so," says Falstaff, and "Even in his throat . . . I return the teeth," says Pericles. "Who . . . gives me the lie if" the threat, as deep as to the lungs? demands Hamlet. However, Shakespeare on occasion used the preposition *through* in this metaphor, explaining its meaning quite clearly in "Richard III": "Then, Bona-broke, as low as to thy heart, Through the false passage of thy throat, thou liest."

For about 500 years, then, *in* was generally preferred over *through* in this metaphor: the Century Dictionary, published at the turn of the 20th century, cites *he in one's teeth*.

But times are changing. "To lie *through* one's teeth" is more commonly heard nowadays, states Algeo, and my correspondents evidently agree.

Although it is likely that the confusion comes from "talking through one's teeth," which first surfaced about a century ago, both uses are now common, and it is mistaken to call either one incorrect.

New York Times Service

Can Great Art be the Stuff of Drama?

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Contrary to what is often supposed, an artist's professional activity is not the stuff of drama. Michelangelo tucked up under the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel may well have been a remarkable sight. To see Jackson Pollock pour paint on canvas, as happens in Hans Namuth's documentary movie, is to understand him better. But in the case of almost every other artist, there was in theatrical terms no action at all. One man with a sketchbook on his knee is much like another. Great art is not made with histrionic gestures. It is made slowly and in silence with movements of the hand and arm that are more likely to remind us of a watchmaker than of an orchestra conductor at grips with Mahler's Eighth. This is not a procedure that can be acted out.

For this and other reasons I was amazed when I heard that Stephen Sondheim and James Lapine were working on "Sunday in the Park With George," a musical about Georges Seurat and the great painting of his — now in the Chicago Art Institute — that is called "Sunday Afternoon on the Island of the Grande Jatte."

Seurat in life was the most secretive of men. Even his best friends never got to meet the woman he lived with. On the only occasion on which he is believed to have drawn or painted himself he took care to do it from the back. His few letters give little away. He seems not to have kept a diary. His friends have next to nothing to tell us. Seurat as protagonist was a problem to tax even Sondheim's ingenuity.

He had from the first an original plan of action, in that functionally it is the painting, not the painter, that is on center stage. The "Sunday Afternoon on the Island of the Grande Jatte" gives out enough information for an evening as long as "Götterdämmerung" and "Strange Interlude" run back to back. The location is well known — a long thin sliver of land in the middle of the Seine in a suburb of Paris. The cast of characters is big enough for Max Reinhardt in his heyday, and every one of them is firmly characterized. All ages, all stations in society, and most forms of human entanglement.

In this procedure, We should

direct to set Picasso's "Derain d'Avant," turned into a thinking man's "Cherub Line," even if the raw situation — that of a novelist, a theater director and a cinematographer looking at the two corps in "The Captain and the Moon" of 1873, and watching how discreetly Tissot sets the scene against a backdrop of music with not a word in sight, we feel that the story has been half written, and that we have only to wait for someone to go to work on music and words.

Naturally there would be hazards in this procedure. We should direct to set Picasso's "Derain d'Avant," turned into a thinking man's "Cherub Line," even if the raw situation — that of a novelist, a theater director and a cinematographer looking at the two corps in "The Captain and the Moon" of 1873, and watching how discreetly Tissot sets the scene against a backdrop of music with not a word in sight, we feel that the story has been half written, and that we have only to wait for someone to go to work on music and words.

But, of course, we do not as a rule see great art, in its master how elusive a form, on the stage or at the movies. We see imitation of art. When Jose Ferrer appeared as Louie-Louise in the movie "Me and My Dog," every ear was taken to "go, it right." The costumes were right, the haircuts

too — are touched upon.

The notion of reaching into a great painting and using it as material for the stage is one that has manifold possibilities. Thinking of Rembrandt's "Night Watch" we must remember that according to one recent interpretation, it was prompted by a play that had been performed in Amsterdam not long before. With what sumptuous ingenuity could not a Rembrandt or a Stoppard move back and forth between the play as performed and the everyday life of the officers of Toulouse-Lautrec?

They were quite right, too, in so far as a genuine Lautrec would have made everything else look ridiculous. Genuine paintings cannot be put on the stage, because they call for a different kind of attention.

As to other stage pictures that could spring full-grown and as if predestined from major paintings, the list is long. From Velázquez's "Las Meninas" in the Prado and Jacques-Louis David's "Oath of the Horatii" in the Louvre to Balthus's "The Mountain," George Caleb Bingham's "Raftsmen Playing Cards" in St. Louis and Eastman Johnson's "Not at Home" in the Brooklyn Museum call out for stage presentation.

Looking at "James Tissot" by Michael Weisz-Wright, which is just from the Oxford University Press at \$45, is like reading through an art history of evenings in the theater. It's not in Paris and London in the 1870s, but the work we see of a painter, but of a novelist, a theater director and a cinematographer. Looking at the two corps in "The Captain and the Moon" of 1873, and watching how discreetly Tissot sets the scene against a backdrop of music with not a word in sight, we feel that the story has been half written, and that we have only to wait for someone to go to work on music and words.

Quite apart from that, Laughton as Rembrandt has dated. The place to which it takes us back is not Amsterdam in the 17th century. It is London in 1936, when the movie was made. With its baggy speech patterns, its painstaking slowness and its air of aspiring high culture, Laughton's Rembrandt is tied to the period in England during which Alexander Korda was trying to make the movies respectable.

Vincent van Gogh is in this context the antithesis of Rembrandt, in that for much of his short life we can follow his thoughts day by day in his published correspondence, which must amount to nearly a million words. Few episodes in the history of art are as well documented as the occasion

on which Paul Gauguin came to stay with van Gogh in Arles in 1888. What had been envisaged by van Gogh as a marriage of true minds turned out to an emotional impasse that ended very badly.

That joint sojourn in the south was the stuff of high drama, and on the confrontational level it was carried off with both brio and commitment by Kirk Douglas as van Gogh and Anthony Quinn as Gauguin. But, once again, the pacing, the use of color, the setting of the scene and the level of aesthetic awareness take us back not to Arles in 1888 but to the well-made Hollywood movies of the mid-1950s. It is the 1950s, that is, the 1880s, that are mirrored in "Lust for Life."

As for the artist's life as a subject for the stage, we can only rejoice that it has lately been so thoroughly well left alone. So happy a state of affairs cannot last forever — the Abstract Expressionists in particular are likely to be too tempting — but there would seem to be some kind of unspoken agreement that artists make difficult dramatic material.

Even in the opera house, where the larger-than-life have general acceptance, painters need skillful handling. My favorite imaginary painter in 20th-century opera is the one who in the opening scene of Alban Berg's "Lulu" has to chase Lulu round the room while singing in canon. (Much good it does him, too.) The painter in this case sets a note of debauch and abandon almost from the rise of the curtain, and we somehow know what he set about it, or what he thought, or what he felt at that time. Nor do we know how he faltered, when the day's work was over, let alone what he said.

Quite apart from that, Laughton as Rembrandt has dated. The place to which it takes us back is not Amsterdam in the 17th century. It is London in 1936, when the movie was made. With its baggy speech patterns, its painstaking slowness and its air of aspiring high culture, Laughton's Rembrandt is tied to the period in England during which Alexander Korda was trying to make the movies respectable.

The principal character in "Mathias der Maier" is Mathias Grünwald, best known for his Isenheim altarpiece in Colmar, France. Hindemith did not show Grünwald at work. Nor did he put the paintings on the stage. Instead, he caused the altarpiece (or part of it) to rise from the orchestra pit, be-



Mandy Patinkin plays Georges Seurat (inset).

fore the curtain rose, in the form of the perfectly calculated contrapuntal sound of which he was almost too accomplished a master.

Nothing could have better prepared us for the events of the evening, many of which were still relevant to the state of Germany under the Nazis but happily seem less so today. Even in Berlin in the early 1960s, with Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau beyond equal as Grünwald, this was an evening that sometimes sounded like hard work. But those first few minutes gave us some new ideas as to the possible interpretation of painting and music in the theater. From Grünwald to Seurat, there is something to be done if the right people set about it.

■ An 'Audacious' Work

In his review, Frank Rich of *The New York Times*, wrote:

In his paintings of a century ago, Georges Seurat demanded that the world look at art in a shocking new way. In "Sunday in the Park With George," then new show about Seurat, the songwriter Stephen Sondheim and the playwright-director James Lapine demand that an audience radically

change its way of looking at the Broadway musical. Seurat, the authors remind us, never sold a painting; it's anyone's guess whether the public will be shocked or delighted by "Sunday in the Park." What I do know is that Sondheim and Lapine have created an audacious, stunning and, in its own intensely personal way, touching work. Even when it fails — and it does on occasion — "Sunday in the Park" is setting the stage for even more *sus'inspirational* artistic innovations yet to come.

If anything, the show snugly fitted into the Booth owes more to the off-Broadway avant-garde than it does to past groundbreaking musicals, Sondheim's included. "Sunday" is not a bridge to opera, like "Sweeney Todd"; nor is it in the tradition of the dance musicals of Jerome Robbins and Michael Bennett. There is, in fact, no dancing in "Sunday," and while there's a book, there's little story. In creating a work about a pioneer of modernism, Lapine and Sondheim have made a contemplative modernist musical that, true to form, is as much about itself and its creators as it is about the universe beyond.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE

to the

INTERNATIONAL

HERALD

TRIBUNE

AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save 10% on the newsprint price, depending on your country of residence.

For more information, contact our local distributor.

INTL Subscriptions Department
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France
Or tel: Paris 747-0749

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

contact our local distributor:
International Herald Tribune
1005 Tei Sung Commercial Building
24-34 Hennessy Road
Hong Kong
Tel: HK 5286926

ARE THE FRENCH SOCIALISTS

STILL SOCIALIST?

Join Harvard Professor Stanley Hoffmann, James Perdy, the reporter, Christiane Taubira, the lawyer, and many more in a series of 3 discussions May 22, 23 & June 4 at 7:45 pm at the Harvard Club, 300 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116. Tel: 555 9173 ext 268.

FEELING low? - having problems?

SOS HELP cross-line in English 3 p.m. Mon. Tel: Paris 723 80 86.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS
English Club, Paris 634 39 65.

DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS

MOVING

INTERDEAN

PERSONALS

MOVING

ALLIED

VAN LINES

INTERNATIONAL

FREE ESTIMATES
THE CAREFUL MOVER

PARIS

DUESSELDORF

RATINGS

MUNICH

L.M.S.

LONDON

INT'L MOVING

SPAIN

USA

FRANKFURT

INTERNATIONAL

FREE ESTIMATES

THE CAREFUL MOVER

PARIS

DUESSELDORF

RATINGS

MUNICH

L.M.S.

LONDON

INT'L MOVING

SPAIN

USA

FRANKFURT

INTERNATIONAL

FREE ESTIMATES

THE CAREFUL MOVER

PARIS

DUESSELDORF

RATINGS

MUNICH

L.M.S.

LONDON

INT'L MOVING

SPAIN

USA

FRANKFURT

INTERNATIONAL

FREE ESTIMATES

THE CAREFUL MOVER